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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,393 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
— Gwalior.....	2733	500	P. Harris.....9th	June.
L. Teheran....	2908	400	W. J. Nantes....16th	"
M. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell 23rd	"
L. Clyde	4121	800	E. M. Admond...30th	"
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber ...7th	July.
L. Ballaarat ..	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin 14th	"
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards ..21st	"
L. Indus	3462	6 0	W. E. Breese 28th	"
— Assam	3038	5 0	S. F. Cole 4th	Aug.
L. Rome	6013	1000	G. F. Cates 11th	"
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson...18th	"
L. Carthage ...	5013	1000	G. N. Hector 25th	"

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead.....	12th June
MIRZAPORE	3817	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 12 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July 1885.
MANILLA.....	4,500	900	1st Augt. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA.....	G. Doncich ..	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE.....	C.B. Verona...	3,500	550	2nd Aug.
ELEKTRA.....	G. Cattich....	4,100	600	2nd Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 320	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
ELEKTRA.....	G. Cattich	4,100	600	29th June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN MACKENZIE....	3,000	W. I. Rule.....	15th June.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN GRAHAM.....	2,900	C. Alexanderson	16th June
" MACLEAN	2,300	J. Schofield....	26th "
" OGILVIE.....	2,900	G. Nelson.....	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

* This steamer will not carry passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. MERKA, Captain ABBAS, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th June, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on arrival of the English mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOULMEIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA", 1,944 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 5 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on MONDAY, 15th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, complete with copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and instructions for use. Especially adapted for collection of heavy downfalls of rain..... 10 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

WIDE MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Cash Rs. 3, 3-8, 4-8, 5, and 9 each.

TREACHER & Company, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ANTISEPTIC APPLIANCES, &c.

IODOFORM GAUZE.	BORIC LINT.
EUCALYPTUS GAUZE.	SALICYLIC WOOL.
CARBOLIZED GAUZE.	CARBOLIZED TOW.
CARBOLIZED WOOL.	MARINE LINT.
BORIC WOOL.	ABSORBENT WOOL.

ANTISEPTIC BANDAGES.
ESMARCH'S AND MARTIN'S RUBBER BANDAGES.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO LET in Rampart-row, a very desirable two storied commodious HOUSE together with a spacious groundfloor which would make a capital Shop or Billiard and Bar. The House could be had in whole or in parts and also on a long lease if required. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a desirable BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, next door to Hon. F. F. Adams. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, part of a BUNGALOW in Marine Lines. Rent very moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IS the breeziest and most delightfully situated house in Bombay, commanding a charming view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly breezes.

The proprietor begs to offer his thanks to the patrons for their kind patronage hitherto, and begs to inform them and the European gentry of Bombay and the mofussil that there are several suites of apartments both for families as well as bachelors at present vacant.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Should sufficient inducement offer, permanent residents will be carried to Fort and back free of charge.

Unsurpassed testimonials too numerous to detail.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions received from the Government of the Straits Settlements EMPLOYMENT is OFFERED for three years certain on a combined Trigonometrical and Cadastral Survey of the three Provinces of Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Province Wellesley to one competent European or Eurasian Observer on the salary of $150—one hundred and fifty dollars—per mensem together with the usual local travelling allowance; also to six Native Assistant Observers at $75—seventy-five dollars, with travelling allowance and to three Plotters and Computers at the same rate of seventy-five dollars. The rate of exchange is about Rs. 225 to $100. Applications (from qualified men only) will be received by the Surveyor-General of India, Simla, to whom testimonials and specimens of drawing may be forwarded.

G. C. DE PREE, Colonel S. C.,
Surveyor-General of India.

CAWNPORE-ACHNERA STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

A NEW TIME-TABLE will come into force on and from the 1st June next. The timings at the principal stations will be as under :—

UP.				DOWN.			
Stations.	Mail	Mix.	Local	Station.	Mail	Mix.	Local
Cawnpore d.	3 30	9 10		Agra d.		16 46	8 50
Fatehgurh a.	9 13	16 35		Achnera a.		17 55	9 50
" d.	9 24	16 43		" d.	4 10	20 5	10 55
Kasgunj a.	14 50	22 0		Mutra a.	5 40	21 50	12 25
Soron d.	13 45	19 0		" d.	6 0	22 35	12 40
Kasgunj a.	14 20	19 35		Hattras			
Kasgunj d.	15 15	2 58		Junction a.	8 15	1 1	14 45
Hattras "				" d.	9 0	2 5	..
Junction a.	17 44	1 10		Kasgunj a.	11 18	4 30	..
" d.	10 20	2 1	15 55	Kasgunj d.	12 15	5 45	..
Mutra a.	20 31	4 35	17 17	Soron a.	12 50	5 2	..
" d.	20 45	5 45	17 38	Kasgunj d.	11 55	5 0	..
Achnera a.	22 10	7 17	19 20	Fatehgurh a.	17 37	10 22	..
" d.	..	7 30	19 27	" d.	17 40	10 35	..
Agra " a.	..	8 28	20 25	Cawnpore a.	23 45	17 30	..

By Order,
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Cawnpore, 26th May, 1885.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England.....	1 6 27-32 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegrams when Registered Rs. 5-8	
Ditto for demand drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland.....	1 6¾ "
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland.....	1 7⅛ "
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland, or Ireland.....	1 7⅜ "
Sovereigns Rs. 12-11-6 each	

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally, drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED ÆRATED WATERS.

THE importance of ÆRATED WATERS being prepared with

PURE WATER
AND
UNADULTERATED MATERIALS

is frequently overlooked by the Public, and disagreeable and injurious results have often followed the use of Beverages prepared by petty makers, selling at low rates by the aid of second-hand corks and inferior materials, and who, from their ignorance, pay no attention to the necessary working details, and the cleanliness of their factories and appliances.

We extract the following significant paragraph from the work of Deputy Surgeon-General Moore, entitled "Family Medicine in India" :—

Many persons are under the impression that by drinking Ærated Water they will escape the ills so often the consequence of an impure water-supply. This, unfortunately, is far from being the case. *For Soda Water Manufacturers in India are sometimes not very particular what kind of Water they use.*

From the above it will be seen how extremely important it is that Manufacturers should possess Chemical and Technical knowledge, in order to ensure perfect purity of the Water and Chemicals employed, and that all Organic Substances entering into the composition of POTABLE WATERS, such as Sugar and Fruit, be of the best quality and in good condition; indeed, it may correctly be said that it is impossible for any but CHEMISTS to produce Ærated Waters answering all HYGIENIC CONDITIONS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case " 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

COGNACS AND COGNACS.

WITH the continued importations of Spirits under the name of WHISKY made from common raw grain, and the difficulty the consumer has in discriminating between the genuine and spurious article, the demand during the past few years that has existed for Whiskies is abating, and GOOD BRANDIES are again gradually asserting their former position, so much so that in England at the moment it is more difficult to BUY GENUINE BRANDIES than it is to SELL them.

We quote for our own selected BRANDS as follows and invite comparison in qualities and prices :—

Cash 12½ per cent. discount. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
39 6	Old Club "20 years old" guaranteed.....	45 0
31 8	White Capsule ****..... very choice	36 0
28 14	Green Capsule ***..... extra soft old pale	33 0
25 6	Blue Capsule **..... very soft old pale	29 0
22 5	Yellow Capsule *..... soft old pale	25 8
18 0	Jules Lennox & Co., a good peg brandy	20 8

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE.

PURE BORDEAUX.

"HOW OFTEN have I wished that the patients coming from a Dispensary or Hospital Room could have a bottle of such Wine, instead of the filthy mixtures, contaminated with methylated spirit which the infernal ingenuity of wholesale chemists supply at low rates."—*Vide the Author.*

Net Cash Rs. **10·0**—doz. bottles. Rs. **12·0**—2 doz. ½ bottles.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0	San Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchiefs	doz. 5 0
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Re. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 8

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE
(IMPROVED)
FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

This Portable Machine is the best Article in use for the Cure of Nervous Diseases, Including Nervous Headache, Toothache, Tic-doloreaux, Lumbago, Sciatica, and all Forms of Nervous Pain, &c., &c.

Also for Paralysis in its Various Forms, from a Partial Loss of Sensation or Motion, to that of Perfect Paralysis.

Arranged in Mahogany Box, with Lock, size 10 in. by 5 in. by 4½ in. Rs. 18.

With Indicating Dial to show strengh of Current, Rs. 27.

With Drawer containing Accessories for applying the Current to various parts of the body, Rs. 30.

Small Pocket size 5½ in. by 3 in. by 2¾ in., Rs. 12-8.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

I LIVED at the Great Western Hotel with my family for six weeks, and we were very comfortable. The rooms are clean, the food is good, and the Proprietor and his Manager are most civil and obliging. F. SIMPSON BYRNE, Deputy Comptroller-General.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support. R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon A. M. D.

Mrs. Phillips, child, and self, stayed at the Great Western Hotel for two days; were very well satisfied. Found the Manager and every one connected with the Hotel very obliging. H. L. W. PHILLIPS, Major, Suffolk Regiment.

Comfortable and well-managed Hotel. R. MACDONALD CHAMBERS, Colonel, 5th Regiment N. I.

Having had a great experience of Bombay Hotels for nearly 30 years I have much pleasure in saying that this is by far the best I have ever stayed at. M. YONGE, Lieut.-Colonel, Retired List.

I fully endorse the above testimonial by Colonel Hughes. The Hotel is by far the best that I have ever stayed at in Bombay, and the attendance is particularly good. R. M. DANE, B.C.S.

I stopped with my wife at the Great Western Hotel, and found everything very comfortable. The Manager was most obliging. C. WEBSTER, Lieut-Colonel, Lanc. Fusiliers.

I have been well satisfied with everything during my stay at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay. ROBERT DOUGLAS, of Kircaldy, Scotland.

HOCK AND MOSELLE.

THE Wines of Germany are more astringent in character than are all other Wines, an in hot weather very refreshing.

Sparkling Nonpareil Hock	Rs. 43
Do. Muscatel Moselle	Rs. 32
Still Hock. Liebfraumilch	Rs. 33-12
Do. Laubenheimer	Rs. 19-4

MARSALA.

Virgin Wine, the finest ..... Rs. 16-12 per doz.

Sicily being Volcanic its soil abounds with sulphur, the vines are impregnated with this powerful medicinal agent; hence the Wine possesses remarkable blood-purifying properties free from acid, and most pleasant.

MADEIRA.

Black Capsule	Rs. 37-12 per doz
Red	" 32-8 " "
Blue	" 24-0 " "

In 1852 a disease—the Oidium—destroyed nearly all the vines and prices became prohibitory, but recent immunity from this scourge has allowed stocks to accumulate, and low prices are now current for this excellent Wine.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

"THE PIANOS FOR INDIA"

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that

S. ROSE AND CO'S
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO
is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a "Sympathetic" having given way; of course the action and mechanism will wear; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture; the external case being of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is a first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case	Rs. 850
" " in solid Ebonized "	" 900

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System" for the sale of their sympathetic' Grand Square Pianofortes;—full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diametes Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and ands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Gerders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Korlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Sinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, from the 1st July next, the FREE RECLAMATION CANALS will be CLOSED UP for two months to allow of improvements to them being made. All vessels should therefore be withdrawn from the canals by the end of June at the latest.

J. P. BAIRD,
Traffic Manager.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the farm for the exclusive privilege of MANUFACTURING and SELLING CHANDUL and MADAT in the Broach District for one year from 1st August, 1885, will be put up to auction at the Collector's Office at Broach on the 24th June, 1885, at 7-30 a. m. (Madras time)

The conditions of the farm may be learnt on application to the Collector.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Collector.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TIME for PAYING the CALLS on the NEW SHARES of Rs. 625 nominal is EXTENDED to 30th instant, and that interest will be charged on the amounts of calls now unpaid at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 1st instant to date of payment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 1st June, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THIS COMPANY'S SIDINGS AT COLABA, AND DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS RAILWAY AND THE SIDINGS AT COLABA, OF THE SASSOON DOCK, AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after THURSDAY, the eleventh of June instant, until further notice, Cotton and other Traffic will not be conveyed between this Railway and the Sidings at Colaba, of this Company; of the Sassoon Dock; and of the New Colaba Company.

2. Cotton and other Traffic tendered at Up-Country Stations for despatch to any of those Sidings after Monday, the eighth of June instant, will be sent to, and delivered at, Boree-bunder Goods Station.

3. Due notice will be given of the re-opening of the Sidings at Colaba for Traffic, to and from the respective Sidings, after the close of the Monsoon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 2nd of June, 1885.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for Probate of the Will and Codicil of HEERACHUND RUGHNATH, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

THAKAR GOVINDJEE THAKARSI MULJEE, BHANSALI DOSA HUNSRAJ and THAKUR SHANJEE JAIRAM, the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will...Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the Will and Codicil of the abovenamed deceased.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

LISTER DE FONBLANQUE,
The 29th day of May, 1885.

MR. MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Petitioners' Attorney.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CAPITALIST INVESTORS.

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION under the decree and orders of the Honourable the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces at noon, on the 30th day of June, 1885, free from all incumbrances to the highest bidder.

That valuable landed property situate in Dehra Doon within a few miles of the hill sanitarium of Mussoorie, known as the "Markham Grant Estate,"

COMPRISING :—3,491 acres of good arable land, not under cultivation.
219 ditto of good land, under cultivation.
480 acres of good tea land.
80 acres of land under tea cultivation, the plants ranging from 3 to 5 years old.
816 acres of Khair forest.
886 acres of waste land fit for grazing purposes.

Total ..... 6,002 acres including the valuable Mahals of LUCHKEWALA, HUNSOOWALA, DOOCKWALA and JHISURPURI.

Of the above land 2,946 acres are held under a grant from Government preserving a revenue of only Rs. 2,210 as payable on the whole of the said grant for the next thirty years.

N.B.—The Timber on the grant independently of the Khair Forest has been estimated to be worth Rs. 50,000 and Limestone abounds in the district. A line of Railway is expected to pass through a portion of the grant, enhancing the value of the whole of the Estate which has been officially estimated to be worth from 2 to 3 lacs of rupees. There are Factory Buildings, Engine and Driving House, Press House, Ware Houses, Indigo Factory and Vats, Turbine and Pucca Canal Irrigation Channels on the Estate valued at over fifty thousand rupees in masonry alone.

A river runs near the Estate.

For further particulars apply to Sub-Judge, Dehra Doon, or the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Mussoorie, or T. E. HOWARD, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

EDGAR GALBRAITH,
Sub-Judge, Dehra Doon.

Mussoorie, 30th May, 1885.

CHEAP NOVELS.

Price Re. 1-4, Post-free Re. 1-8 each.

BY JAMES GRANT.

Adventures of Rob Roy	Lord Hermitage
Arthur Blane	Lucy Arden, or Hollywood Hall
Black Watch	Mary of Lorraine
Bothwell	Miss Cheyne of Essilmont
Cameronians	Morley Ashton
Captain of the Guard	Oliver Ellis, or the Fusiliers
Cavaliers of Fortune	Only an Ensign
Constable of France	Phantom Regiment
Dead Tryst	Philip Rollo
Dick Rodney	Queen's Cadet
Did She Love Him?	Romance of War
Duke of Alban's Own Highlanders	Ross-shire Buffs
Fairer than a Fairy	Royal Regiment
Frank Hilton	Scots Brigade
Harry Ogilvie, or The Black Dragoons	Scottish Cavalier
Jack Chaloner	Second to None
Jane Seton, or The Queen's Advocate	Secret Despatch
King's Own Borderers	Shall I Win Her?
Lady Wedderburn's Wish	Six years ago
Laura Everingham	Under the Red Dragon
Letty Hyde's Lovers.	Violet Jermyn
	White Cockade

BY E. L. LINTON.

Leam Dundas	Patricia Kemball
Lizzie Lorton	Rebel of the Family
Mad Willoughbys	Under Which Lord
My Love	With a Silken Thread
World Well Lost.	

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY.

Comet of a Season	Linley Rochford
Dear Lady Disdain	Miss Misanthrope
Donna Quixote	My Enemy's Daughter
Fair Saxon	Waterdale Neighbours.

BY OUIDA.

Ariadne	In a Winter City
Bimbi	In Maremma
Cecil Castlemaine	Pascarel
Chandos	Pipistrello
Dog of Flanders	Signa
Folle Farine	Strathmore
Friendship	Tricotrin
Held in Bondage	Two Wooden Shoes
Idalia	Village Commune.

BY JAMES PAYN.

At Her Mercy	Humorous Stories
Bentinck's Tutor	Less Black than we're Painted
Best of Husbands	Like Father Like Son
By Proxy	Lost Sir Massingberd
Carlyon's Year	Martin Residence
Cecil's Tryst	Married Beneath Him
Clyffards of Clyffe	Mirk Abbey
Confidential Agent	Murphy's Master
Country Family	Not Wooed but Won
Fallen Fortunes	Perfect Treasure
Family Scapegrace	Some Private Views
For Cash only	Two Hundred Pounds Reward
Foster Brothers	Under One Roof
Found Dead	Walter's Word
From Exile	What He Cost Her
Gwendoline's Harvest	Woman's Vengeance.
Halves	
High Spirits	

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

JUST ARRIVED per steamship Kangra—

A new Whitechapel CART built by Atkinson and Philipson of Newcastle, fitted throughout with silver-plated furniture and trimmed with brown corduroy, and varnished in the natural colour of the wood. Suitable for a Waler or Arab.

One new patent LANDAU, suitable, for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.

One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kangra.

Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.

Apply to

TO BE LET.

Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.

FOR SALE.

A pair of handsome Grey Arab horses, height nearly 15 hands, age 5 years, and are well broken to harness.

Also a chestnut riding horse, height 14-2½, weight-carrier—good actions and suitable as a charger.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SKINNY MEN.

WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—There will be an ELECTION in October, 1885, to FIVE OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS. Candidates must be under 14 and over 12 on June 1, 1885. For particulars apply to Rev. the Bursar, Wellington College, Wokingham.

WANTED

FOR the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA, POONA, TWO BILLIARD MARKERS, Rs. 18 a month. Apply with Character to the House Steward.

E. ELLIOT,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, as also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

NOTICE
TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.

COMMANDERS of vessels in Port are WARNED of the BAD WEATHER which generally accompanies the setting-in of the South-West Monsoon, and are directed, from and after the date hereof, to have their vessels prepared.

Special care is to be taken to keep the Hawse clear, and the Cables ready for veering. Cargo Boats should not be allowed to hang astern or alongside at night; or when there are indications of bad weather approaching.

The Commercial Code (including the Day and Night Storm Warning Signals) will be used at the Castle Fing Staff for communicating with the shipping, and should receive immediate attention.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have many rivals! No equals!!! Hundreds imitate them! But to no avail!!! They excel all others. Their increasing sales demonstrate the fact.—5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Sirdar in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA HAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

S. W. MONSOON.—BEDROOM, HOTEL, HOUSEHOLD, POCKET and TERRA COTTA FILTERS, in good designs. From Rs. 2 to Rs. 40 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

THE BEST ICES and LIQUEURS at the Vienna Ice Cream Saloon, Church-gate-street.

WANTED two or three unfurnished and airy ROOMS in the Fort. Rent moderate. "A. M.," *Gazette* Office.

THE OFFICE of the Foreign Parcel Agency has been MOVED to 19, Hornby-row. For particulars apply there.

FOR SALE, Bay and Black Arab Horses, a quiet one Pony and one-seated Brougham. Owner changing residence. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

WHAT is your Crest and Motto? Copper Plates and Die neatly and tastefully engraved. Out-station orders promptly executed at SEWARD & Co.

V. O. S. B. CLYDESDALE BLEND—Wallace King & Co's old Scotch Whiskey for Sale at Rs. 22 per dozen—Apply THOS. H. LOOKE & Co.

ALBUMS, ALBUMS, a large stock to hand. Prices wonderfully cheap. Cardsize 8 ans. 12 annas each; Quarts size for 100 Photos Rs. 2-8—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., LONDON.—PHIPSON and Co. have received a shipment of the finest Old Tom Gin from the above distillers.

JUST RECEIVED Pioneer Tobacco, specially manufactured for the most fastidious Pipe-smoker. Rs. 2-4 per lb., HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadows-street.

DUKE'S CIGARETTE TOBACCO (long cut) ans. 12 per ½ lb. tin, second to none in quality. A trial order is invited—HOWARD and Co., 30 Meadows-street.

FRESH! FRESH!! FRESH!!! Cigarettes, Duke of Durham. A special shipment just arrived in prime condition. No smoker should fail to try these Virginia Cigarettes of rare excellence and delicacy of flavour. Rs. 2 per 100.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-st.

TO LET at Rs. 125 a month, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Land's End-road. Apply to J. G. ROZARIO, Esqr.

FOR SALE, a nearly new, nine inch, Downton's patent Pump and Fire Engine.—Machine Exchange Co., 27, Apollo-street, Fort.

FRENCH LESSONS.—WANTED LESSONS in pronunciation twice a week. Address "A. Z." *Bombay Gazette* Office. State terms.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watch makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS, Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Cathedral, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work.—Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION with Board, available for a single gentleman, in one of the coolest houses in the Fort. Apply "X," care of this paper.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 1-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

HOT SEASON—1885.—Arctic Freezers to make ices in a few minutes for 3, 6, 12, persons at Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, respectively.—ZERRENNER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

JUST RECEIVED, Plush Companions, all fitted. From Rs. 1-12. Hand Bags, Albums, Scent Cases, and other latest novelties. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Tamarind-lane, Fort.—Now available for one family and single rooms, cool and airy. Terms moderate in monsoon. Monthly Boarders at reduced prices.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

THE SOLE Agency for India for the Crystoleum Company, 239 Regent-street, London, was handed over to Messrs. Pestonjee Sorabji and Co., 33, Meadows-street, Bombay, 1st June, 1885.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Saccos and Trousers, Rs. 14-8, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits. New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FOR SALE, a brown English Horse, riding six, height 15-3½, quiet to ride and drive, the property of an officer proceeding to England. May be seen at Mr. Scott's Veterinary Stables, Girgaum. Price, Rs. 900.

FOR SALE, a first class light English Landau, very little used. Price Rs. 1,600. Also if required, a nice pair of harness horses broken to saddle in the Riding School. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to Colonel Hogg, Poona Horse, Sirur.

SWIMMING-BATH, BREACH CANDY, for EUROPEANS, OPEN DAILY. Gentlemen from 7 to 11 a. m. and from 3 p. m. to sunset. Ladies 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Sundays excepted. Water changed daily. Minimum depth 6 feet.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, the property of an officer ordered on service, G. c. b. p., 13-1 aged, and believed sound. A handsome and exceptionally powerful Pony, good hack and hunter, and stallion at stud. A 1 at polo played in Bombay Tournaments of '83 and '84, and very fast in harness. Apply to F. P. H., Sirur.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresor Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leathe, Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calbert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanita, Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay Ash and Locy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE. PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

READY. READY. READY.

A COMPLETE DIGEST of CRIMINAL RULINGS of all the High Courts of India from 1862 to end of 1884, Rs. 6-8.
Apply to the Compiler,

M. SRINIVASA ROW,
Pleader
Kumbakonam (Tanjore).

NOTICE.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

1,800 DEBENTURE BONDS of Rs. 30 each bearing interest at 9 per cent. per annum, secured by the whole stock and plant of the Company, the cost price of which was estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 as per last audited balance-sheet of 31st January, 1885.

500 of the above are now offered to the public.

Applications will be received up to 4th June only.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, 27th May, 1885.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo street Bombay.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

R. BROWN & CO.,
21, MARINE STREET, FORT.
(ESTABLISHED 1864)

PLUMBERS, SANITARY ENGINEERS, TIN, ZINC, COPPER PLATE WORKERS, &c., &c.

HAVE always in stock all kinds of SANITARY APPARATUS, GLAZED EARTHEN WARE PIPING, SYPHON, and GULLY TRAPS, BRANCHES, BENDS, &c., CAST IRON SOIL PIPE, COPPER and BRASS PIPING, with all kinds of Fittings for the same. All kinds of RAILWAY and MUNICIPAL LAMPS made to order. A large assortment of sorts kept in stock. Materials of all kinds supplied to up-country constituents. Estimates and prices furnished on application.

CHEGARAY'S PATENT BOILER COMPOSITION, for preventing incrustation, and effecting a great saving in fuel at reduced prices.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Panels, Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc., etc.

Some of the articles are very old.

Inspection respectfully invited by

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION. HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights .. 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,250
Do. 10 do. 500 do. 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR FLAMING ARC CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazar.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
RSUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
38, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman.
A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq.
JAMES WALLACE, Esq.
J. LITTLETON SYMONS, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER.—W. K. HATCH, Esq., M.B.

UPWARDS of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per annum is paid by this Office to the representatives of deceased policy-holders. The Funds in hand amount to upwards of SIX MILLIONS STERLING invested only in unexceptionable securities. Every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

NAGPUR AND CHHATISGARH STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, Nagpur, C. P., up to noon of MONDAY, the 15th of June, 1885, for supply of the following classes of stores of *bona fide* Indian manufacture, to be delivered at the Nagpur storeyard of this Railway.

No tender will be received except on printed forms or attended to, unless accompanied by earnest-money as noted on the back of the form obtainable from the Office of the Storekeeper of this Railway on payment of rupee one.

Tenders must be accompanied by caution money to the extent of 2 per cent. on the estimated value of the articles tendered for, which must be deposited in cash with the Examiner State Railway Accounts, C. P., at Nagpur.

Cash security of 10 per cent. must be similarly deposited on any tender being accepted.

The sample of stores tendered for should be sent to the Manager, neatly packed and labelled, and the successful tenderers will be required to enter into an agreement to deliver the stores at such time and place on the line as may be hereafter named by the Manager.

The articles enumerated are probable requirements and will be ordered by the Storekeeper as necessary for the use of the Railway.

All tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Country-manufactured Stores."

Rejected samples will not be returned unless specially requested and then at the expense of the owner.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Description of Stores.	Number or quantity.	Rate unit.
Tallow ..... tons.	5	cwt.
Oil Cocoanut ..... tons.	20	"
Waste Cotton No. 3, ... tons.	8	"
Chalk White ..... lbs.	6 0	lb.
Twine Country ..... lbs.	500	lb.
Soap Country ..... lbs.	300	lb.
Handles Bamboo 12" ..... No.	1,000	each
" " 36" ..... No.	1,000	"
Brooms Gon. ..... No.	1,000	"
" Country ..... No.	500	"
Cotton Thread ..... lbs.	600	lb.

J. Y. DAVIDSON,
Manager Nagpur and Chhatisgarh State Railway

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Pests, Gophers.

Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,300,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

Rates "In Bond" furnished by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICE.

VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has obtained itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
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WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chmists in small bottles.

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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrioned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of propit to

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Chanda (s), from Calcutta; and ship Benvenue, Penarth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Etna (s), and Inchlonga (s), for Hull; Victoria (s), Havre; Nantes (s), Marseilles; and Agra (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Zambesi and Viceroy entered, and the s.s. River Etterick and Victoria left, the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 30th ultimo shows a decrease in earnings of Rs. 43,514.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—Mr. Henry Charles Burder was admitted yesterday before Mr. Justice Pinhey as a solicitor of the High Court. Mr. Burder joins the firm of Mr. Winter.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Mahomed Ali Rahimtoola was convicted by Mr. Ryan yesterday of wantonly assaulting Rama Suddoo, employed by the Gas Company. The magistrate fined him Rs. 50.

A LIONESS FOR THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A lioness arrived on Tuesday last by train at the B. B. and C. I. Railway station at Mahaluxmee from Kattywar. The brute has been placed at the Victoria Gardens.

BEBAR MORTUARY REGISTER.—There were 4,493 deaths in February last, against 24,334 in January. Fever carried away more than one-half. The births were nearly double the number—3,964 and 9,334 in February and January respectively.

KHAMGAUM, BERAR.—A correspondent says:—It is in contemplation to amalgamate the Government Telegraph with the Post Office. The system will not be found to work satisfactorily in this large cotton mart, especially during the cotton season; so it is to be hoped that the "combined" system will not be introduced here.

HOUSEBREAKING AND ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Mr. R. H. Cheetham, of the Imperial Spinning and Weaving Mill at Mahaluxmee, has reported to the police that on Tuesday night the mill premises were entered, and an attempt made to break open the iron cash chest. The key-hole protector and some of the brass mountings were found broken off.

STEALING SWEETMEATS.—Pandoo Khundoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of breaking by night into the premises of Succaram Bapoo, a sweetmeat-shopkeeper at Parel. The prisoner, at about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, broke open the lock on the door of the shop, entered the premises, and was eating the sweetmeats when he was arrested by the police. He was searched, but no money was found in his possession. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and to a previous conviction for a similar offence, he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BURGLAR.—Bungwun Deosee pleaded guilty before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, to a charge of breaking into the shop of one Laljee Premjee at Cowasjee Patel Tank-road. The accused was seen by a woman to pick the lock and open the door of the complainant's shop, enter the room, and leave with something under his arm. Information was given to Laljee Premjee on Tuesday morning, when he discovered that a packet containing a silver watch and Rs. 200 in cash had been stolen. The police were informed of the burglary, and accused was arrested. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Cowasjee Dadabhoy, shunting master in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was yesterday charged on remand before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with committing a rash and negligent act, by driving an engine in Warree-bunder yard without permission, on the 18th April, and thereby causing the death of Dhakoo Dhondoo, a railway porter. Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared on behalf of the defendant. The evidence for the prosecution was similar to that adduced before the coroner. After recording it, the magistrate committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, bail being accepted.

THEFTS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Canjee Nagjee and Chulav Gokeel were charged with stealing a gold neck-ornament. The first accused was a cook in the employ of one Bhattia merchant named Kurson Premjee. On the 30th ult. the complainant's wife missed a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 300. The accused was suspected, and on the police searching his house a large quantity of valuable property was found there, together with some currency notes. He then admitted stealing the ornament and pledging it with a Marwaree for Rs. 200, under the directions of the other accused. A gold watch and chain were among the property found with the first accused, and it has been ascertained that they were stolen from another Bhattia. The first accused admitted a previous conviction, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. His companion received six months.

AMUSEMENTS AT SEA.—On board the Bokhara a very successful entertainment was given in the Suez Canal by the "Bokhara Ministrels." For an amateur performance it was really very good. The songs by Mr. Thelenberg were particularly well rendered, and Professor Smudge's lifelike elephant caused roars of laughter. The musical accompaniments were also very good, there being eleven instruments. The characters of Johnson, Bones, and Tambourine were well sustained by Messrs. Russell, Woodhame, and Kennedy. The whole passed off in a very satisfactory manner, and was highly appreciated by the commander, passengers, and officers. A second entertainment was given on Saturday, May 30, and was a greater success than the first. Several new features were introduced, namely, the pianoforte accompaniments by Mr. Hirschoun and the original songs by Mr. Kennedy (which were composed for the occasion by Mr. E. Weightman). The programme was more varied than on the first occasion. A clever Irish song and dance, by Mr. F. Smith, was particularly well given. Mr. Kennedy gave a hornpipe in sailor's costume, and was loudly received. "Jumbo," with several new tricks, came in for a fair share of applause, and he certainly reflected great credit upon his inventor and proprietor, Mr. E. Farley. The comical sketch entitled "Honeypots" was greeted with roars of laughter. Great praise is due to Mr. W. F. Craigh (who was stage manager) for his successful efforts to secure a really artistically arranged stage.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

THE seventh annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday evening in the company's registered office in the Fort, Mr. A. C. Walker presiding.

The following resolutions were all carried unanimously :—

The chairman proposed, and Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy seconded, That the report and accounts submitted to the meeting be approved, adjusted and confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. W. C. Taylor, and seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy, That a dividend of 15 per cent. be and is hereby declared payable on and after June 5.

Mr. N. Randle proposed, and Mr. W. C. Taylor seconded, That the proposal of the directors to give a *bonus* of Rs. 1,000 out of the balance of profits to the assistants and clerks, at the discretion of the directors, is hereby affirmed.

It was proposed by Mr. D. S. Kemp, and seconded by Mr. P. S. Settna, That the retiring directors, Messrs. A. C. Walker and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, be re-elected.

It was also proposed to re-elect Messrs. N. S. Symons and Dunjibhoy H. Wadia as auditors on the former remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the directors and office-bearers of the company and the chairman.

OPIUM REVENUE.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

OPIUM revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1885-86 :—

	BENGAL.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	52,07,500	15,08,000	67,15,500
Actual	50,72,550	20,30,275	71,02,825
Better than Estimate		5,22,275	3,87,325
Worse than Estimate	1,34,950		

One sale of Bengal opium and one months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1885-86 :—

IN THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	20,07,891	88,88,955	1,08,96,846
Exports	15,900	2,11,150	2,27,050
Net Imports	19,91,991	86,77,805	1,06,69,796

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1885-86 :—

IN THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.	Calcutta.	Bombay	Total,
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	27,10,375	62,33,490	89,43,865
Coined & Examined.	30,00,930	56,08,230	86,09,160

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case *Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are the excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 28th ult. :—

SUNDAY DUTY.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th April, asking permission to draw in future the extra allowances sanctioned by Trustees' rules for all members of the traffic establishment ordered for duty on Sundays and on holidays. He states that it has not been the practice to draw such allowance, except in cases where charges are made under section 26 of Table of Fees. He states that on an average twelve clerks and assistant inspectors, and twelve peons, are required to attend on Sundays and holidays, and that the number does not include any men for the stations where hands have free quarters. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th May, stating in reply to an inquiry that the extra expense involved in carrying out his recommendations would probably amount to Rs. 1,000 per annum. Read minutes of members of Establishment Committee. Read memo. from Dock Superintendent, dated 21st May, asking sanction to the payment of gate-keepers and gate-peons who attend at the S. W. Gate on Sundays, Sunday nights, and holidays, whether the revenue earned at the gate on those days is or is not sufficient to cover the extra allowances. He also asks sanction to the payment of a peon required to attend at his own house on Sundays and holidays.

Resolution.—The Traffic Manager may pay assistant inspectors, clerks, and peons employed on Sundays and holidays in the manner explained in his No. A19-834 of 11th May, at the rates laid down in Trustees' resolution No. 449, dated 26th June, 1880, without reference to the stipulation that the extra allowance is not to exceed the amount received for the extra work done. The Dock Superintendent may pay a gate-keeper, a gate-peon, and an ordinary peon employed on Sundays, on Sunday nights, and on holidays, in the manner explained in his No. 1620 of 21st May, 1885, in the same way.

PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF LAND.

Read letter from the Collector of Bombay, dated 1st May, inquiring whether the Trustees are prepared to give up an alternative site on the east and west divisions of Nagpore-street, with a Frere-road frontage, to the Methodist Episcopal Church in exchange for land at Mody Bay, and if so on what terms. Read minute by chairman, concurred in by the Trustees to whom papers were circulated, recommending that the Collector be offered a plot measuring 80ft. by 187½ft., or 1,667 square yards, at the corner of Nasik-street and Frere-road as shown on plan, being the same area as that applied for by the Collector; and that he be informed that the Trustees will accept in exchange for it such portion of the block in Mody Bay Imperial estate between Goa and Carwar streets as is not already possessed by the Trust or sold (shown on plan), the Trust receiving in addition Rs. 1,170 in cash. Or that should Government prefer it the Trustees would be prepared to sell instead of the cash payment of Rs. 1,170, to reduce the area to be given up near the Prince's Dock from 1,667 square yards to 1,628 square yards, by decreasing the depth of the plot in question from 187½ft. to 183½ft. The Collector should further be informed that, in making this proposal, the same course has been followed as in the exchange of land for Sir Nicholas Pedder's Trust, Trust land being taken at Rs. 50 and that of Government at Rs. 30 per square yard, and allowance having been made for the Trust having already the use of the Mody Bay Imperial estate until 31st March, 1887.

Resolution.—A reply should be sent to the Collector in terms of the chairman's minute.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution No. 202, dated 18th May, stating that H. E. the Governor-in-Council considers that the owners of ferry steamers should have an opportunity of stating their views, and they have to the proposed transfer of their traffic to Modybunder and to the increase of fees, and directing accordingly that the notification on the subject be published provisionally in the *Government Gazette* for three successive weeks.

Report by Traffic Manager that during April Rs. 57,244 was collected as town duty on account of the Municipality, against Rs. 83,924 in April, 1884.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th May, 1885.	For week ending 26th May, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	31	29
" out of "	33	27
" transported "	15	24
" attended to "	3	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 25th May, 1885.	For week ending 25th May, 1884.
Vessels entered	16	16
" left	17	13
" remaining in dock	16	13

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT,—JUNE 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

RE THUKER ASSAR PURSHOTUM.

Serjeant Atkinson applied on behalf of the insolvent for leave to file a fresh petition.

The application was granted.

RE JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was also allowed an extension of the interim order.

RE ABDOOL REHMAN ALARAKHIA HADJEE.

On the motion of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order.

RE DEWJEE NENSEY.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted by the court.

RE GEORGE OPITZ.

Mr. Mankar, representing the insolvent, moved for an adjournment of the petition for three months. The insolvent was at present in England.

His lordship said that the learned counsel should renew his application on or after the 17th instant, before Mr. Justice Bayley. His ordship said he would not be sitting again in that court.

RE. BALAJEE VISHVANATH KHOTHARE.

Mr. Dhairyavan applied on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order. The insolvent had just been let out of jail, and if he was not given the protection of the court he was very likely to be conducted to jail again. The creditors were all of them Marwarees.

His lordship refused the application, on the ground that the same creditors could not again put insolvent in jail, and there were no other judgment creditors in the present balance.

RE SONABAI, WIDOW OF ASPANDIARJEE JAMSETJEE KHUMBATA, AND TWO OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar applied for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

His lordship refused to grant an interim order to the second insolvent, Trent, on the ground that he had been guilty of most reckless conduct, in that while in an insolvent state he had signed nineteen promissory notes for Rs. 500 each. The application was, however, granted so far as the other two insolvents were concerned, with leave to amend the schedule was given to all of them.

RE TAPIDAS KAHANDAS.

The insolvent was allowed a rule *nisi* on the motion of Mr. Dhairyavan.

RE MADHOWJEE VISRAM.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvent, and applied for leave to have the copy schedule amended. The insolvent had already obtained his personal discharge.

His lordship said that the schedule had already been adjudicated upon, and declined to grant the application.

RE DHAKJEE BALAJEE AND THREE OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvents were given an extension of the interim order for two months.

RE HADJEE ABDOOL VAYED OOSMAN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar applied that the insolvents be granted an extension of the interim order.

The application was granted.

RE GUNPUTRAO EBJEE HOJA.

Mr. Mankar applied, on behalf of the insolvent, for leave to withdraw the petition.

Mr. Jardine, appearing on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. He said that the insolvent had filed his petition in 1883, that he had not been harassed by his creditors, and now wished to withdraw his petition. The creditor would, however, prefer to have the estate administered by the Official Assignee.

His lordship refused the application, ordering he insolvent to pay the costs of the opposing reditor.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharge :—Bhicoo Shanker Wurday; Harishanker Teja Pardesey, Rs. 569; Alfred Charles Cook, Rs. 702; Pitamber Oodhewjee Thakar, Rs. 8,540; Eduljee Hormusjee Vaid, Rs. 1,781; Bhunda Bawa Bhoothkar and others; Busta Dhurba Dube, Rs. 380; Mahomed Abdoola Hajee Khatri and another, Rs. 522; and Willoughby Stewart Graham Le Geyt, Rs. 64,076.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the following insolvents were dismissed for want of prosecution :—Aaron Ettojee Chillakar, Shalam Ettojee Chillakar, and Ragonath Krishnajee Bhiwankur.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 23rd of May, there were 222 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 29·7 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 212 deaths, and the death-rate was 25·5 per thousand. There were 5 deaths from small-pox, 25 from cholera, 63 from fevers, 22 from tetanus, and 7 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—2 Non-Asiatics, 14 mixed races, 130 Hindus, 75 Mahommedans, and 1 of other races.

MADRAS.

THE RELEASE OF MR. WILLIAM BINNY.—It will be remembered that at the adjourned inquest held at the General Hospital, Madras, on the 23rd ultimo, touching the death of Mr. John Binny, late Chief Steward of the General Hospital, Mr. Simpson, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, directed the arrest of William Binny, son of the deceased, that young man having admitted receiving a present of Rs. 200 from his father on the night of the 7th ultimo, the day before the deceased poisoned himself. The money was taken from the cash chest in the Steward's room of the General Hospital. The Steward was the custodian of all monies received in the General Hospital, on account of Government. The preliminary enquiry into the case having been conducted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, William Binny was this morning taken before Mr. Scharlieb, at the Town Presidency Magistrate's Court, and charged by Dr. Keess, the Senior Medical Officer of the General Hospital, with receiving stolen property. Dr. Keess, stated that after the death of Mr. John Binny the cash chest and accounts were examined and audited. It was found that only Rs. 101-5-1 was in the cash chest, whereas the actual amount that ought to have been found there was Rs. 1,413-0-5, showing a deficiency of Rs. 1,311-1-4. He believed the Rs. 200 which the son admitted having received from his father was part of the missing money belonging to Government. It was then explained, on behalf of the accused, that while admitting the receipt of the Rs. 200, the accused had no knowledge that his father had no right to give him the money. As soon as the money was demanded of him it was immediately tendered. This explanation having been given, Dr. Keess said he had no wish to press the charge against the accused, for it was quite possible that he might have received it in ignorance of the fact that his father had no right to give it. On this, his worship discharged the accused.—*Mail.*

HOW BLUE-BOOKS ARE MADE.

BLUE-BOOKS have long been known as a sort of Parliamentary Bradshaw, the difference between the two being that whereas men have, by dint of massive aptitude and close application, been known to master the latter, no one has ever yet been discovered who could unravel the mysteries of the former. In the House of Commons last night, Lord Hartington made the statement which we have long expected on the policy of the Government in the Soudan. He said nothing of a certain memorable despatch of Lord Wolseley's which, it is a fact within our own knowledge, has been received by, and given no slight displeasure to, the Government at home. Although this document, which is of a very masterly kind, will never be included in any selection of official papers published and although its contents will never be divulged by the successors of her Majesty's present Ministers, we think it well to acquaint our readers with its gist. Lord Wolseley, who writes at great length and with much of argumentative force, condemns the decision of the Government to abandon the advance to Khartoum as a mistake of the first magnitude, and as entailing dangers and expenses of incalculable dimensions in the future which might have been avoided without difficulty, with little peril, and at slight expense. It is not the march of the Mahdi on Egypt that he fears. It is rather the sporadic influence of the Mahdi's numerous agents by which will keep up the flame of disaffection, and will prove so many rallying centres for native tribes animated by any grudge or grievance against England. The consequence, moreover, will be that the difficulties of holding Egypt will be multiplied, and that it will be necessary for us to maintain on the Nile an army of not less than 10,000 men; whereas if we were to adhere to our original notion of once placing ourselves in possession of Dongola we should produce a powerful effect amongst the tribesmen of the desert, and should guarantee ourselves against any serious trouble hereafter. This very briefly summarised, is the substance of Lord Wolseley's despatch. Properly to appreciate its significance, and the responsibility which Ministers take upon themselves in discarding its suggestions, we must remember that it proceeds from one who speaks with full confidence of his subject from knowledge, but with a sense of responsibility at least equal to that which possesses Ministers themselves.

As we have said, this weighty document will never find a home in any Blue-book. Blue-books may be compared to romances from which all that is most essential to the plot, and all that is of the most stirring interest, has been carefully eliminated. Not only are the despatches which they contain severely edited and bowdlerised, but before they are distributed among members of Parliament their contents are systematically shuffled. There is no sort of continuity between the letters and despatches of Ministers and Governors and Ambassadors. Not only in almost every document of importance—notably in that of Lord Northbrook's report in the Blue-book entitled "Egypt, No. 1, 1884"—is the sense of the *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi* carried out, but the principle on which the papers are arranged is such as to make them nearly unintelligible, save to the experts who have devoted days and nights to their study. Now, it must be remembered that Blue-books are supplied to little else and the public with the sole means of checking, or of forming any idea of, the procedure of the Government in matters of vital moment to the nation. While the deliberations of the Government are pending, Ministers may reasonably protest that they cannot answer leading questions. But when, six months hence, these communications are almost affairs of ancient history, it is surely not unreasonable to expect that there should be some full and authentic record of them. Such a record is supplied by the White-books, which are periodically published even under the practical dictatorship of Downing-street. No one, on the other hand, in the chosen home of free Parliamentary institutions, the one country in the world where popular government is supposed to be understood, practised, and unavoidable sanctity, the mystery of wedlock so highly of whom it may be said that, unless one knew, one would scarcely have conjectured that they were married, it would be only reasonable that the nuptials themselves should be flashed upon the world as a surprise, and that the rumour of betrothal should be almost immediately followed by the appearance of the bride, in a tailor-made travelling-dress, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Communion-table. There is a certain charm in this arrangement which appeals to the imagination. It is the nearest approach possible to the old fashion of elopement. No one elopes now for the simple reason that to do so would be a work of supererogation. But the bridegroom who carries off his bride without any blare of trumpets may be conscious of having dispensed with the formalities which take so much of the romance out of marriage.

On the same day on which St. Martin's-in-the-Fields was the scene of this interesting and, as in the language of prigs it may prove to be, epoch-making function, a nobleman, famous for his appearance, his eccentricity, and his rumours to be false which have been heard about her. The event excited astonishingly little attention; the newspaper dismissed it in half a dozen lines; and, probably because so much had been said about his lordship when he was alive, society in private had next to nothing to say about him now that he was dead. Could there be a more significant proof of the change, which has come over the social position and influence of the very flower of the English nobility, than the circumstance that, within half a dozen hours, a titled bride and bridegroom should drive away unnoticed in a miniature brougham from a church in the Strand, and a peer of colossal fortune and of extraordinary antecedents should breathe his last amid the complete indifference of the polite world? Could there be a better illustration of Thackeray's comparison between the present Duke, who, when he comes up to town, sneaks out of a railway-train and drives off in a one-horse carriage, and the late Duke, whose journey from one place to another was a triumphal progress heralded by grooms in scarlet and outriders on grey horses? Undoubtedly the tendency is for men and women, in whatever degree, to take all the conjunctures of existence—birth, marriage, and death—more as an affair of course than formerly. This may be due to a proper sense of human littleness, or it may be the expression of a cynicism which, as the world grows older and more *blasé*, becomes confirmed. Life to-day is too full of sensations and excitements to permit the public to fix the attention which was once available upon the doings of a single peer, however opulent or odd, or upon a single peeress, be she as beautiful as Helen of Troy. Marriage, like death, is looked upon as an incident, the importance of which there can be no reason to exaggerate, and which, if it is a legitimate occasion for hope, is in its way as formidable as death. Children observe their birthdays with demonstrations of joy which amuse their elders. When the world was younger it naturally thought more of wedding festivals and other similar celebrations. Now it approaches these matters in a sceptical or philosophical spirit, and the result is such a marriage as that which took place in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on Thursday last.—*The World.*

A TAX ON MATRIMONY.

"A MARRIED WOMAN" writes to the *Times* :—Have you a corner to bestow on a grievance of married women? Our complaint is that our incomes are treated as our husbands' incomes for the purpose of taxation. Thus, if the united income of husband and wife be £150 per annum, they now lose £2 18s. 4d. by income-tax; whereas if the same two persons were not married they would not be taxed unless the income of each amounted to £150. Two partners, two brothers, or any other two persons living together, except husband and wife, are not taxed unless the income of each amounts to £150. We should like to have the law altered so that married couples should not be taxed unless their joint income amounts to £300. This would only be putting them on a level with bachelors and spinsters. The tax, as at present levied, is simply a tax on matrimony. Perhaps such a tax is thought desirable by those who have the making of the laws, in order to check a too great indulgence in the luxury. But if intended as a deterrent, would it not be more effective if levied under its true name, and should it not be levied on those whose incomes are below £150, even more than on those whose incomes are above? It is, I fear, hopeless, especially in the face of a deficit of fifteen millions, to expect that we poor women, who have neither vote nor influence, should see the law altered. Mr. Childers cannot spare the items that we contribute, at the cost of many privations. Our very poverty, which makes the taxation fall so heavily on us, prevents us from obtaining redress. But if you will kindly give publicity to this letter it may do good, as it adds one more argument in favour of Mr. Punch's excellent advice to those about to marry."

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

THE *London Gazette* states that the Queen has been pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Gunner Albert Smith, Royal Artillery, whose claim has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for conspicuous bravery at the action of Abu Klea, on January 17 last. When the enemy charged, the square fell back a short distance, leaving Lieutenant Guthrie, Royal Artillery, with his gun, in a comparatively unprotected position. At this moment a native rushed at Lieutenant Guthrie with a spear, and would in all probability have killed that officer, who had no weapon in his hand at the time (being engaged in superintending the working of his gun), when Gunner Smith with a gun handspike warded off the thrust, thus giving Lieutenant Guthrie time to draw his sword, and with a blow bringing the assailant to his knees, but as the latter fell he made a wild thrust at the officer with a long knife, which Gunner Smith again warded off, not, however, before the native had managed to inflict a wound in Lieutenant Guthrie's thigh. Before the Soudani could repeat the thrust Gunner Smith killed him with the handspike, and thus for the time saved the life of his officer, though the latter unfortunately died some days afterwards of his wound.

MRS. TREVELYAN'S GRIEVANCES.

At the conclusion of the business at Marylebone Police-court on May 9, Mrs. Trevelyan stepped into the witness-box, and addressing Mr. Cooke, said: It is a very painful ordeal for me to appear here. I have been here several times, but I cannot get my rights. They say Colonel Trevelyan will come to terms, and I want to know what these terms are. I don't want to bore or annoy anyone, and I also want to know about my children, who are dear to me. I hope, sir, you will see that I have justice done me. I may say that I have received one sovereign. I am really an honest woman, and will you do what is right.—Mr. Cooke: Who do you say gave you the sovereign?—Mrs. Trevelyan: I received it at the Paddington terminus from a railway guard on my return from Cornwall, after visiting my daughter. That money was from my son-in-law.—Mr. Cooke: What do you want of me?—Applicant: I come to you, sir, to see me righted about this arrangement they talk of.—Mr. Cooke: What is the arrangement?—Applicant: I am a powerless and penniless woman, sir.—Mr. Gooke: How long have you been separated from your husband? Applicant: Since 1875. I have no parents nor relations, and not a single friend in the world, and I want you to see me right.—Mr. Cooke: You must give me some information, or I cannot do so.—Mrs. Trevelyan: I had an allowance of £400 a year.—Mr. Cooke: Who is your trustee?—Applicant: Lord Marcus Beresford.—Mr. Cooke: And who is his solicitor?—The applicant gave the legal gentleman's name. Mr. Cooke: Have you put yourself in communication with that gentleman?—Applicant: Yes; I have been to the office and received a rebuff, and I have suffered six weeks' imprisonment for ringing the bell at the house.—Mr. Cooke: Have you not received a promise of an allowance if you will undertake to go abroad?—Applicant: No, not in writing.—Mr. Cooke: Have they not offered you any money?—Applicant: They have not offered me any. I would not mind going abroad if it were to Germany or Switzerland, or Paris, that would be very jolly and nice, but I object to going a long way off to Australia or California, and so sign away my rights contained in the deeds of separation. (The applicant here mentioned the names of many persons in high position, with whom she said she had moved while in India with her husband.) Continuing she said: I was married in 1857, at the time of the Indian Mutiny, and have never done wrong, or my husband would soon have gone in for a divorce. I have been in prison and I have been in the workhouse, but I don't want to be a poor miserable woman. I must be righted. My husband is a large landowner in Bulgaria. All my money and my home has gone, and I am a penniless woman. You, sir, were good enough to give me half-a-crown, and Mr. de Rutzen gave me a sovereign, and I am very thankful to you both. You are good gentlemen, and I am much obliged to you for what you have done.—Mr. Cooke promised the applicant that he would put himself in communication with the solicitors with regard to her, and the applicant left the court expressing her gratitude.

MARRIAGE A LA WEMMICK.

SOCIETY was much exercised last week by a marriage, the interest of which depended on the distinction of the two contracting parties, and its ostentatious obscurity, of the ceremonial. "Here," said Mr. Wemmick, in *Great Expectations*, "is a church; let's go in and get married;" and Earl de Grey will go down to posterity as the Wemmick of high life. It must at least be admitted that in this instance Dickens, who has often been reproached for his culpable ignorance of patrician persons and aristocratic ways, was touched by the spirit of prophecy. The day and the venue were kept a profound secret from all who did not belong, or, as intimate friends, were not attached, to the families immediately interested. Had the nuptials taken place publicly, half the world would have been there, and neither of the two cathedral churches of the capital would have been sufficient to contain the multitude gathered together. An elaborate account of the function was published in the daily papers, and there are many persons who, having overlooked the short paragraph of chronicle which actually appeared, will have learnt for the first time from the births, deaths, and marriages column of the *Times* on Saturday that the heir to a marquisate, probably a dukedom, had allied himself, for better or worse, with a lady, who to herself part of the social history of our epoch. Never was mystery more closely or consistently preserved.

It will be instructive to notice whether the conditions under which the memorable marriage of Thursday last was celebrated are destined to constitute a precedent. It is the age of funeral reform. Why not of marriage reform also? Most people agree that the trappings of woe associated with the supreme honours paid to mortality should be abolished. They drain the pockets of the poor: they give the blues to the rich. The more quickly, and the less dismally, we put our departed relatives out of sight, the better. Marriage, though more festive than sepulture, is perhaps not much less serious. There is—or was—a tribe of savages who, on a child being born into the world, beat their breasts in lamentation, and wildly condole with the little stranger and the parents. Marriage as the goal of courtship, may be a triumph, but, as the commencement of a partnership, it is an institution to be viewed with modest misgiving and, at the best, timid hopefulness. It is the great experiment of existence, and, if over-confidence provokes a Nemesis from heaven, ought to be made in a manner which challenges as little as possible the wrath of the gods. A few years ago the correct thing was to lead one's bride to the altar in Westminster Abbey. It would be invidious to particularise the case in which the sequel failed signally to fulfil the promise of a commencement, inaugurated with such pomp and parade. Nor, in latter the marriage rite was treated as the incident of a fashionable afternoon. It took place at a convenient hour after lunch; the wedding-guests had their tea at the house of the parents of the bride; the affair was, in fact, a præprandial reception and the newly-married couple, and their presents, arrayed on tables and sideboards, did duty for the *prima donna* singing songs at twenty guinea specs, the Hungarian Band, or the professor of legerdemain just imported from Paris. A new line has now been struck out, and the children of fashion being so gregarious and so little original as they are, matrimonial lunacy will be the rage of last week will perhaps be repeated more than once ere the season closes. Seeing that there are so many couples in London society upon whom the mutual obligations of wedlock sit so lightly—of whom it may be said that, unless one knew, one would scarcely have conjectured that they were married, it would be only reasonable that the nuptials themselves should be flashed upon the world as a surprise, and that the rumour of betrothal should be almost immediately followed by the appearance of the bride, in a tailor-made travelling-dress, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Communion-table. There is a certain charm in this arrangement which appeals to the imagination. It is the nearest approach possible to the old fashion of elopement. No one elopes now for the simple reason that to do so would be a work of supererogation. But the bridegroom who carries off his bride without any blare of trumpets may be conscious of having dispensed with the formalities which take so much of the romance out of marriage.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

A CHRONIQUE SCANDALEUSE INDEED

THE *Nouvelle Revue* is one of the half-dozen reviews whose circulation is co-extensive with civilization. It shares with the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the first place in French periodical literature, and therefore it is impossible to ignore anything that appears in its pages. But Mdme. Adam should really take care. The series of articles which she is now publishing on "Society in London" over the nom *de plume* of Comte de Vasili, who, we need hardly remark, is a purely fictitious person, are disreputable to the last degree. The writer of the articles on "Society in Vienna" was dull. The writer who discourses of Society in London is worse. He rehashes all the stupid and scandalous tales told in the club smoking-rooms, and serves them up as a picture of English society. It is useful, perhaps, to be reminded what balderdash can be palmed off upon foreigners as a genuine picture of social life in a neighbouring capital; but for her own reputation Mdme. Adam should not have sullied her pages by printing such scurrilous small talk as that which disgraces the last number of the *Nouvelle Revue*. The article is little better than a prolonged libel of all and sundry, from the Queen downwards. Here, for instance, is the way in which this anonymous scribbler writes of the Court :—

"The very air about the Royal residences," he declares, "is filled with envy, hatred, and malice:" and the 931 persons attached to the Court of her Majesty Queen Victoria are all more or less in a terrestrial purgatory, those whose lot has fallen in such unpleasant places as the immediate surroundings of the Queen being the greatest sufferers. Nothing can be compared to the bondage of a lady-in-waiting. She must sacrifice her habits, her personal tastes, her manner of looking at things, her opinions; alas, for her! if she be a better musician, a more skilful draughtswoman than her Sovereign; and woe to her if she should be unable to walk when walking is the order of the day. Such, however, is not the case with "widows," with whom the Queen loves to surround herself, and apropos of whom the Comte muses :—

Governed only by propriety, blindly respecting current prejudices, they lack, nevertheless, sufficient contempt for those new things which they would have gladly accepted were they half a century younger. Hypocrisy and propriety are their dogmas. That irritating English word propriety sanctions all that is commonplace, prejudiced, egotistic, intolerant; it is an argument to which every one yields, and which only eccentric people dare to oppose.

Among the caricatures in this picture-gallery of British courtiers and high officials we find the following account of the late Lord Torrington :—

The former Governor of Ceylon, who has lately died, was the reporter of all the scandal of Great Britain; he revelled in dangerous conversations, and in talking, as it were, on a tight rope. Compelled to listen, it was dangerous to follow to the regions into which he led the thoughts; he was detested, but tolerated in memory of his friendship with Prince Albert. Some of the old dowagers trembled with horror at his tales, but maybe they laughed in secret. The perpetual danger in Lord Torrington's tales of going beyond the proper limits formed the *note gaie* of the Court. Now, that note is not permitted to be sounded by any one. Her Majesty, who generally detests unwholesome tales, was amused by these loose freaks, but her prudery soon got the upper hand again. The Queen's favourite topics of conversation are sombre and lugubrious things—tortures at which the flesh creeps, fearful maladies, shocking deaths, funerals, and everything which belongs to the dominion of the horrible. There are plenty of people who profess this strange taste, and who delight in tales of murder, execution, and suicide. Her Majesty adores such blood-stirring stories. Thus a young American lady, who one day during dinner described the sufferings and death of President Garfield, became the favourite for three weeks.

A striking contrast to the gloomy scenes where her Majesty lives, moves and has her being, is the household of the Prince of Wales, whose graciousness towards women, we are told, amounts to a weakness, who tolerates even breaches of etiquette,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

THE backward movement in Consols still continues, a decline of ⅛ to 98⅛ being reported by Reuter, but other Stock Exchange quotations remain unaltered.

In the Produce markets, Coffee is quoted 1s. per cwt. higher, Wheat in Liverpool 2d. per cental lower for No. 1, and 1d. in No. 2 Soft White Bombay.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday was again steady, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, which are evidently coming into favour, the spot quotations showing an advance of 1-16d. per lb in Good Omra and Good and Fine Broach. Americans, both on the spot and to arrive, however, are unchanged, and prices in New York remain as before.

Locally our Cotton market to-day may be called firm, so far as sellers are concerned, and the slight improvement in the demand which we noticed yesterday still continues; but there is no quotable alteration in prices, nor does the actual business doing amount to anything important.

WHEAT is a very stupid market. Exporters are quite out of it at present rates, but dealers continue very firm, and are buying in against their contracts for Hard Red and Red Ahmedabad at prices quite out of proportion to home values. We quote No. 1 Soft White Rs. 3-10½, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-8½, Ahmedabad Rs. 3-8½ per cwt.

SEEDS are quiet, but prices are well maintained. Linseed we quote at Rs. 5-13½ Bazaar, Rs. 5-12 Railway terms. Rapeseed remains at Rs. 5-15 for Guzerat, and Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 5-11 for Cawnpore Yellow.

FREIGHTS remain dull, and look like going still weaker unless the home produce markets take a turn for the better. A steamer is reported fixed for July loading at 25s., with concessions. Current rates are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	23s. 9d.	23s. 9d. to 25s.
Open Charter	25s. to 26s. 3d.	
Havre	25s. to 26s. 3d.	25s. to 26s. 3d.
Antwerp	27s. to 27s. 6d.	26s. 3d.
Marseilles	32s. 6d.	
Trieste-Venice	37s. 6d. to 40s.	

COALS show great weakness. Good Cardiff in harbour is offering at Rs. 14-12 alongside without finding buyers, and to arrive Rs. 14 is the quotation, but almost nominal.

EXCHANGE this morning opened at yesterday's closing rates, but during the day, owing partly to firmer advices from Calcutta and in part no doubt to the usual indisposition to operate on Council draft day, the Banks advanced their rates 1-32d. all round, making closing figures :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 29-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 7-8d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7d. "
Credits do.	1s. 7 3-32. "
Frances do.	2 01¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been quiet, but very steady at Rs. 96½ for Fours, and Rs. 99½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES generally are firm. Bank of Bombays remain at Rs. 740. Spinning Mills are steady, and in a few instances Rs. 5 higher. Press Companies are unchanged. Bombay Flour Mills have changed hands at Rs. 635.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	740
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
	£	£			
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	96

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	100
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Bailey S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	535
Bhowanygur Mills ..	9,0 0	100	100		18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Budnsira Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	675
Coimba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	100
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	751
Coorla Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000		740
D. Spinning	3,000	1,00	2,000	..	165
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0 0	1,0 0		1 000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	50	50	Rs. 25	745
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	25	585
Golan Baba S. Co.	9,000	50	50	..	420
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,00	1,000		126
Hindustan Mills	1,20	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	7
Hungunjat Mill Co.	700	500	50		695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,0	1,00	Rs. 50	1,080
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	4 0	50	50	Rs. 20	425
Indian Manufg Co., Ld.	1,00	1,0	1,0	..	9..
James Greaves Mills	100	50	40	..	410
Jaffer Ali Spn. Co. ..	1,21	5	5		150
Jewraz Bhailoo	1,30	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	957
Khandesh	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	800 x d
Khatao Mackenzies	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	805
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	159
Madras United	800	1,00	1,00	160	2,550
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	645
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	1,065
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	197½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,410
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	600
NalgaumCottonCleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1	..	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	950
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 1	495
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 10	130
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	250	6½	135
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	..	675
Ripon	641	1,00	1,0		675
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,50	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,5 0
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,365
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	5 0
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	390
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	550
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. new £20 shares	..	£20	19-11-6	do.	310
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	210
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares	61	418	6-5-0	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	200 / 156
Badham, Pile &Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	203
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1 0	10 2-3p.c	91
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	37½xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. & Bombay Flour Mill Co.	300 / 500	500 / 500	100 / 500	..	90 / 635
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	480
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 8	107
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	4,100
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	335
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	0
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	32
Copper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Karrachee IceCo., Ld.	600	500	300	36	321
Karrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	35 p. c	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22.	332
Mechanics BuildingCo	4,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	6	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	2 p. c.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	333½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Scindy & Co., Ld.	000	10	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,000	25	25	Re. 1	14
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 80	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	Rs. 15	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	13		p.ct.	13

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	775
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	4.0
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	435
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	310
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Brouli's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	..	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	11¼	197½
Jolaba Press Co.	50	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	715
Jhollera P. & G. Co.	9 0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,625
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	265
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	33¼
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	520
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	157½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	10	500
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	675
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	720

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Morna, 1,436 tons, Captain J H Goodwin, will sail to-day for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Nantes, 2,678 tons, Captain S Dechaille, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Inchlonga, 1,997 tons, Captain W J Anthoney, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Victoria, 1,539 tons, Captain John Caundon, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

The ship Benvenue, 2,030 tons, Captain F Newson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Penarth (5th Feb) with a cargo of 3,002 tons coal. She is consigned to the captain.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain J R Garin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, which port she left on the 9th May, with a general cargo, Mr. Brown as first class, and 24 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Agra, 1,235 tons, Captain W A Sandeman, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo and back, General and Mrs E Oldershan, and 6 deck passengers for coast and Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
3	Chanda (s)	Garey	Calcutta, May 9.
	Benvenue	Newson	Penarth, Feb. 5.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Etna (s)	Bronsen	Hull.
	Victoria (s)	Caundon	Havre.
	Nantes (s)	Decaillie	Marseilles.
	Inchlonga (s)	Anthoney	Hull.
	Agra (s)	Sandeman	Calcutta, &c.

The steam-ship Chilka entered for loading yesterday.

Ship Morna, Captain Goodwin, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Amsterdam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
29 Cathay (s) ..... Fairclough .. London, April 27.
Professor (s) ..... Wallace .... Colombo, May 22.
30 Pemba (s) ..... Stuart ..... Moulmein, May 21.
Chindwara (s) .... Gillett ..... Bombay, May 13.
Busheer (s) ..... Johnston .... Rangoon, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

May 29.—Steamers Mahratta, Purulia, Tasmania, and Goorkha. Barque Kenyon.
May 30.—Steamers Joseph, Ferens, and Sirsa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—3 boxes champagne, 1 box sherry, 15 cases whisky, 2 cases port and 1 case claret, King, King and Co; 15 cases whisky, M Jamsetjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—15 cases corks, Sorabjee Hormusjee Battliwalla; 25 cases corks, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta s—28 cases brandy, B Warburton and Co.
Horn Head s—1 hogshead rum, 4 hogsheads brandy and 1 cask whisky, Pestonjee and Co.
Ravena s—23 packages paper, John Fleming and Co; 19 bales printing paper, M A M Surufally.
Cathay s—2 hogsheads brandy, L Dadabhoy.
Ancona s—11 cases colours, T M Fazalbhanjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Othello s—26 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co; 35 cases eau-de-cologne, A Blascheck and Co; 160 boxes candles, M Esoofbhoy; 50 cases marble toys, A Abdoolrahman; 30 packages glassware, S Visram; 26 packages glassware, C Canjee; 41 packages glassware, C Nanjee; 12 casks zinc sheets, D Abdoolhussen; 12 cases glass gloves, M Price and Co; 25 cases slate pencil, A Tyebally.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—20 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—37 cases brandy, D P Button and Co; 4 cases liquor, Treacher and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenice s—61 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Valiant s—125 cases medicine, J Heptoola.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—50 bales cotton, D Dhuree; 5 bales cotton, M. Jaitha; 21,000 cwts wheat, Polly and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 10,000 cheroots, J. P. Kewley; 12 bales hemp, Moojee Goculdass; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby; 270 bales wool and 17 bales old gunny, G Toolseedass; 310 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdass.
Nubia s—100 bales cotton, H Narrandass; 70 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 432 cwts behda, G Sewaram; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Mackenzie s—3,999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 163 cwts horns, S Hassum; 532 cwts gum, Dewjee Ludha; 300 cwts wheat, M Luximdass; 50 cwts dry ginger, D Anundjee.
Gulf of Akaba s—52 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Dajee; 215 cwts gum, K Callianjee; 421 cwts myrabollams and 250 cwts beheda, M Luximdas; 150 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR HULL.

Inchlonga s—6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 13,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Othello s—2,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Franz Alexander s—12,051 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts myrabollams, and 66,280 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Teviot s—3,000 cwts groundnuts, 5,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 125 cwts coir yarn, P Dewjee.
Flanisted s—4,000 cwts groundnuts and 7,030 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Athabasca s—300 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co, 640 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 650 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 bales cotton and 3,247 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 800 cwts rapeseed, D Bhunjee.
Recia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co
Adana s—255 cwts gingellyseed and 1,999½ cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 260 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Gulf of Venice s—10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nantes s—750 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Viceroy s—13,140 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Bessie Morris s—9,900 cwts gingelly-seed, 4,000½ cwts rapeseed, 800 cwts linseed and 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Prinz George s—500 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts wheat, Ulcess and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Bhunjee; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 900 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior s—200 bales cotton, S Spinners and Co; 110 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Mark Lane s—110 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 440 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 440 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior s—400 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 1,600 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Mark Lane s—400 cwts linseed and 530 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 210 bales cotton, Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Gleadowe s—21,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Viceroy s—33,000 cwts wheat, 3,014 cwts linseed, and 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Sunbeam s—900 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—25 bales twist, C Bomanjee; 40 bales twist, D Gangjee; 30 bales twist, T Dongarcry; 74 bales cotton, D Sassoon; 61 bales twist, D M Petit Sons; 200 bales cotton, M Tansookroy; 150 cwts fishmaws and 160 cwts sharkfins, J Peerbhoy; 29 cases opium, B I S N Co; 103 bales twist, E Noordin; 66 bales twist, Sassoon J David; 98 bales twist, Tata and Co; 35 bales twist, Khoosal Goculabhoy; 41½ cwts sharkfins, H M Yesavraj; 40 bales twist, C Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—98 bales twist, D M Petit Sons; 130 cwts broken glass, R Lattoo.

FOR KOBE.

Zambesi s—30 bales twist and 3 bales sail-cloth, D M Petit Sons and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Thomas, Lt-Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Madras.

JUNE 2.

Willis, Surg, 9th N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Strutt, Col, 3rd N L I, on sick leave, to England.
Barry, Surg-Maj, on medical certificate, to England
Echalay, Maj, Marine Bat, on leave, to Matheran.

JUNE 3.

Hart, Capt, R E, on duty, to Neerkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, June 4.

Members are again reminded that the rifles are urgently required at Head-quarters for the inspection of the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

The Sword Drill Class for officers will be held at the back of the Town Hall this day, Thursday, the 4th inst., at 5-30 p. m.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 30.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. A. S. Wounack, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

The Revd W A Hamilton, Offg Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to be Chaplain of Kamptee in the Central Provinces from 11th inst.

The Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Revd H O Moore, Offg 2nd Chapl of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, to be His Lordship's Domestic Chapl, vice the Revd W A Hamilton.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col J D Hall, Commandant of the Bhopal Batt, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from 12th June 1885.

Consequent on the appointment of Col J C Berkeley, Political Agent of the 1st class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Resident in Nepal, from the date on which he made over charge of his office as Political Agent in Bundelkhand—

Col W Kincaid, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Maj N C Martelli, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, from 1st April 1885, consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr J H Burns, Extra Asst Commr of the 1st class.

Shrikishen Narhar, Extra Asst Commr of the 3rd class, to be an Extra Asst Commr of the 1st class.

Ramrao Govind, Extra Asst Commr of the 4th class, to be an Extra Asst Commr of the 4th class.

Mr H E J Fitzpatrick, Extra Asst Commr of the 5th class, to be an Extra Commr of the 4th class.

Mr E Boven is appointed an Extra Asst Commr of the 5th class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dist, from date of joining.

The services of Mr R M Dane, CS, Offg Pol Agent of the 3rd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, from date on which he may be relieved of the appointment of Asst Commr, Ajmere.

Mr L W Kinch, CS, Asst Commr, 3rd Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Pol Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Asst Commr, Ajmere, from date of assuming charge.

The services of Surg Cc W W Lowdell are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from date on which he may be relieved of the medical charge of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, by Surg-Maj R Caldecott.

Lieut C E Hodgson, Offg Wing Officer, Meywar Bhill Corps, is appointed to officiate as Adjt, from 1st May 1885, vice Lieut W C R Stratton, and until further orders.

The services of Brigade-Surg J Henderson are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St. George, from 16th May 1885.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B S C from date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India :—Lieut H B Vaughan, Leicester Regt, Wing Officer, 7th B Infy,—11th Mar 1882.

Maj E Wigston, R A, to be an Additional Commy of Ordnance, 2nd class, from 20th May 1885.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut-Col G F I Graham, B S C, Dist Supdt of Police, 2nd grade, N W P and Oudh (p a), for 1 year and 182 days.

Capt T H Eyre, B S C, Asst Mily Accountant, is granted leave within Indian limits (m c) for 180 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut-Col C H Land, R E (m c), for 183 days. Maj E C Elliston, S C (m c), for 5 months. Surg-Maj G Henderson, M D (m c), for 3 months.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

To be Major—Capt C F Massy,—26th May 1885.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Condr Henry Stanson to be Condr; Sergt George Dowsett to be Sub-Condr, vice Condr J Vallaily, deceased, 10th Mar 1885.

The Gov Genl in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officer, non-commissioned officers and men of the 9th Bl Cavy to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit—Ressaldar Hookum Singh, Lance-Duffadar Indbur Sing, Lance-Duffadar Soomar Khan, Trumpeter Kaiser Sing, Sowar Poorun Sing, Sowar Amir Khan, Sowar Abdula Khan, Sowar Ajub Khan, and Sowar Said Gholam, Farrier Inayat Khan, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Hashin near Suakin on the 20th March 1885.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt W C Hotham, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m c) for 1 year.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

THE SELF-ACTING SEWING MACHINE
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
No Hand-wheel! No Treadle! Extremely simple! Purely Mechanical!
WORK WITHOUT WEARINESS.
NO WASTE OF ENERGY.
NO INJURY TO HEALTH.
From 50 to 1000 Stitches per Minute.
Can be seen in full work, and pamphlets containing a few Extracts from opinions of the Press obtained from the Sole Agent.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

If you want to preserve your sight go to a proper practical optician whose long experience and qualification in that line in suiting the very required number need not be commented. A large and selected stock always at hand.
A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?
MR. LAZARUS' System is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which spectacles or eye-glasses can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eye-glasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription but under his supervision.
Mr. Laurie, of the Great Northern Hotel, Allahabad, writes :—Both my wife and I are much pleased with Mr. N. Lazarus' method of testing the sight, and can testify to the excellence of his glasses which we have been using with benefit for a considerable time.
Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay. | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT.
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano ..... Rs 31 per month or Rs 700
Sympathetic square ..... 36 " or " 820
Cabinet grand, on three legs .. 66 " or " 1,370
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH
C. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, by 8 on SATURDAY MORNING 6th instant, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND (POONA), until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 1st June, 1885.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BANKS—May 9, at Bath, the wife of Surgeon-Major Banks, of a son.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DE SILVA—RAYMOND—June 1, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mr. James G. de Silva, Medical Dept., Goculdas Tejpaul Hospital, to Elizabeth Ann, the third daughter of Richard Raymond, Esq., Bombay Police.

DEATH.

MANWARING—June 2, at Malegaon, of typhoid fever, Arthur Paine, son of Rev. and Mrs. A. Manwaring, aged 3 years and 6 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOVILL—May 14, at Motihari, Champaran, the wife of Mr. Edward Bovill, of a son.
MADGE—May 29, at Indore, the wife of G. J. S. Madge, Superintendent, Agent to the Governor-General's Office, of a daughter.
PORTER—May 28, at Simla, the wife of Captain G. M. Porter, Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEATH.

HAVELOCK—May 29, at Bangalore, from enteritis, Charles William eldest son of the late Charles Carrington Havelock, of Mal Koondahs, aged 12 years and 7 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A BASSEIN CATHOLIC."—The statement has already been contradicted by two correspondents in our columns.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885.

A SUBJECT of considerable importance to house occupiers, as well as to those who walk in the streets, was considered by the Town Council yesterday. Mr. Manockjee Dinshaw Petit has applied for permission to arcade over the footpath in front of his house in Hornby-row. The footpath in that street has an average width of twenty feet, and there is a fine row of trees fringing it. Mr. Dinshaw's proposal is to erect an ornamental iron arcade sixteen feet in depth, and beyond that to put a sunshade four feet deep. The Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner went into the question of arcades very fully. By keeping the arcade four feet from the edge of the footpath it was thought possible to preserve the row of trees, for shade and verdure. But as the branches would shut out light and air from the arcade, it was decided to cover over the whole of the pathway, and sacrifice the trees. There was a difference of opinion as to whether sunshades should be allowed outside the arcade thus brought on a line with the edge of the pathway. Sunshades are generally considered necessary to keep out the sun and rain, particularly when the windows face the west; but to cover over a portion of the roadway, in addition to the whole of the footpath, might interfere with the ventilation of the street. Besides, there is a doubt whether, under the Municipal Act as it stands,

TELEGRAMS.

THE *MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.*

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

In this morning's *Gazette* Mr. H. Sewell, Collector of Trichinopoly, is granted furlough for fourteen months.

Mr. James Kernan, Puisne Judge, High Court, is appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.

Major Cumming, Royal Engineers, and Lieuts. Keary and Welman, of the Staff Corps, are granted furlough out of India.

Surgeon-Major Farquhar is to be Brigade Surgeon.

THE GILGIT EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Colonel Lockhart starts from Pindi on the 6th or 7th for Srinuggur.

CHOLERA IN THE BOLAN.

Cholera is declining at Rindli, but is spreading up the Bolan Pass.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A EUROPEAN GIRL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

The adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Miss Templeton was resumed to-day. Allen Templeton, the father of the deceased, is charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The evidence of a police inspector and a Sister of Mercy gives particulars of inhumanity on the part of the father. There is a consensus of medical opinion to prove that the child would have tided over the incipient stage of phthisis if she had not been removed by her father and brutally treated. The prisoner, who had been on bail, has been now remanded to jail.

THE DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

The distress in Burdwan and Beerbhoom is raising serious proportions. Several deaths from starvation and suicide are reported.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here at noon.

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 2.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Nyanza arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16
Fine	

The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8lbs. "	6 1/4
40s. Mule Twist	0 0
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 6/8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76 1/2
4½ " "	79
3 " Consols for account	98 1/4
2½ " Sterling Loan	100 1/2
4½ " French Rentes	109 1/2
Bar Silver	49d.

Arrivals.—Thisbe, Peveril, Aycliffe, Carlisle, Inchrhona.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* West, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted. Minha-Yanangyoung still interrupted.

Suez route interrupted this side of Aden.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, June 2.

10 p.m.	84·2

WEDNESDAY, June 3.

6 a.m.	83·4
10 a.m.	86·8
2 p.m.	89·3
4 p.m.	88·3

MR. ELLIOTT, Assistant Commissioner, officiates as Deputy Commissioner, Woon District, for Lieutenant-Colonel Szczepanski, who has gone home on fifteen months' furlough.

MR. GATHERER, M. INST. C. E., Executive Engineer, Akola District (Berar), has been appointed Superintendent Engineer, Rajpootana, and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General.

WE are informed by a correspondent that every effort is being made to push on the Kutni Bilaspur Railway line; all the iron girders from the Jhansi-Manickpur Railway being despatched thither.

ON the 8th ult. the Regent of Kolhapore was invited down to Windsor, and had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty by Lord Kimberley.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR ANTHONY HOME, V.C., who lately retired from the post of Principal Medical Officer to the troops in India, has been chosen for a similar appointment to the troops stationed in the southern district at Portsmouth.

THE guarantee fund for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition has now reached the sum of £13,850. Several orders have been placed in India by London houses for Indian manufactures, in anticipation of the influence of the exhibition upon English taste.

THE *Home News* says:—A very interesting paper by Brigade Surgeon Pringle, late of the Bengal Army, read before the Society of Arts, on the ancient Hindu system of treating small-pox and their discoveries in the direction of inoculation, has excited considerable interest among medical and scientific circles in London.

COLONEL BERKELEY arrived at Khatmandu on the 20th ultimo, and took over charge from Mr. Girdlestone, who after having been Resident in Nepal for more than thirteen years has gone to Mysore to take up a similar appointment.

THE scheme of the reorganisation of the Commissariat Department has received the sanction of the home authorities. It is stated that Colonel Hunt, C.B., will thus become Commissary-General for the whole of India.

THE reports from the Assam tea districts are still favourable, on the whole. The quality of the tea manufactured is very good.

A TELEGRAM from home received at Calcutta states that the report of the Commission in the Hastie case has been approved by the Assembly. From a previous telegram it appeared that the report entirely exonerated Mr. Wilson and Miss Pigot, and condemned Mr. Hastie and the Kirk Session of St. Andrew's, Calcutta. It is to be hoped that nothing further will be heard of this unsavoury matter, which has now been before the public for nearly two years.

ONE of the first departments in Madras which is likely to feel the effects of the late orders for reduction of expenditure will be the Forest Department. All temporary establishments are at once to be dispensed with, "cultural" experiments are to be stopped, and the purchase of stock is to be limited to the utmost.

ON the 31st ultimo the Boundary Commission was at Shekhawan, about 25 miles due west of Herat and within eight days of Quetta, whence the post was arriving regularly. It was intended to remove to summer quarters in the Ardowan Pass at the beginning of this month.

A PLANTER writing from the Kadur District says that "some wild elephants are on the rampage, and on the road between Yeddahully and Terrikerray these brutes are a source of annoyance and terror to the people. It appears to be the delight of these playful pachyderms to give chase to any human being they come across. Recently two men were overtaken and killed by elephants; the smashing up the bodies got preventing any recognition as to who the unfortunates were."

THE *Gazette of India* contains the award of the much-valued "Order of Merit" to several of the 9th Bengal Cavalry for their conduct in the action at Hasheen, where that distinguished regiment was so prominently engaged and had much hand-to-hand fighting. Promptitude, in the case of military rewards, goes for much; and we are glad to think that the gallant troopers will be able to return to their country with their honours upon them. Probably these decorations are but an earnest of the honours which will be conferred on the infantry, especially on the 28th Bombay and the 15th Sikhs, both of which greatly distinguished themselves.

WE have before mentioned that Herat was found to be a stronger place than it had been generally supposed to be. A splendid mud parapet, or wall rather, surrounds the city; and though it is commanded at several points is still strong enough to resist any artillery that is likely to be brought to bear upon it. This was found to be in very fair condition; and, if the advice of the English officers is carried out, will be speedily strengthened with flank defences and a big wet ditch. "The Amir's orders," says the Allahabad paper, "were distinct, that all the instructions left by the visitors were to be executed to the letter; and the Heratis showed such spirit in the matter that the only question is whether they have the intelligence to carry out the plans correctly. If so, Herat will be before long, for Central Asia, a very strong place. Outwardly, that is to say; for its fate must ultimately depend on men and not on walls, and the chance of divisions in the garrison is a danger beyond the skill of the best Engineer."

A DISTINCT improvement in the administration of the Kashmere State is said to be visible under the present Governor, Diwan Luchman Das. The Diwan is a younger brother of the old Diwan Kirpa Ram, whose death, some six or seven years ago, was so great a loss to Kashmere. Luchman Das seems to have set himself to the arduous, but very necessary, task of steadily putting a stop to the oppression of the minor State officials—all Hindu Pundits—who have been accustomed to rob the Maharajah with one hand, and the people with the other. Already the Diwan's efforts at reform are yielding good results. Rice, the staple food of the country, which used purposely to be kept at as high a price and as much adulterated as possible, is cheaper and better now than it ever was; and all classes, except the Pundits, are naturally loud in praise of Diwan Luchman Das.

THE English works of Raja Ram Mohun Roy, says the *Athenæum*, have at last been collected and are to be published in Calcutta. It is, indeed, high time that the works of the first and greatest reformer of modern India should be published. There is hardly a subject of importance to India, whether it be social, political, or religious, which has not been dealt with by the Raja, and much that has been since written is but an echo of what he said.

THE statement that the second Army Corps is released from the obligation to hold itself in readiness for active service is not altogether correct. The troops, says a Simla telegram, have been told that they are not required to hold themselves in immediate readiness to proceed on field service. A sufficient time will be given them to prepare should they be ordered to take the field. This state of things naturally arises from the fact that the time required to move the first Corps to the front would be amply sufficient for the preparation of the second.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says that "the Ministerial press hints at possible consequences of an important character likely to follow on the decision of the Cabinet with respect to a scheme of local self-government for Ireland, said to be now under their consideration. The device is to buy off the Parnellite opposition to the watered-down Crimes Act by the concession of what is practically administrative Home Rule. Can it be that the 'consequences' suggested are the early retirement of Lord Spencer, the abolition of the Viceroyalty, and the establishment of a royal residence in Ireland for Prince Albert Victor? Perhaps."

IN the Court of Appeal, Dublin, recently, Miss Anthony, "the Irish lady lawyer," appealed against an order of the Common Pleas Division, setting aside a statement of claim served by her in an action brought against the Rev. Mr. Prendergast, a Roman Catholic priest. Miss Anthony maintained that the defendant had refused to administer to her the sacrament of the Roman Catholic Church, and held her up to the ridicule of his congregation. Miss Anthony, with considerable spirit, defended her statement of claim, which she maintained was not misleading. Much amusement was created in court by the counsel for the defendant referring to the plaintiff as "my learned friend." The court allowed the statement of claim to stand, but set aside the judgment and writ of inquiry. Miss Anthony was allowed all costs, the court remarking, amid laughter, that she was triumphant.

THERE are on the Continent some spots in which the bicycle is still a novelty. One of these seems to be Northern Denmark. A correspondent writing to a home paper relates that he recently made a bicycle tour in Jutland; and that, upon a second time passing through a small village near Viborg, he was told a story which, for a day or two, had much exercised the minds of the local gossips. On the occasion of his first visit to the neighbourhood the bicyclist was benighted, and, having lighted his lamp, rode at topmost speed for many miles along a lonely highway in the dark. He was seen by a passing countryman, who, stricken with terror, fell upon his knees, and was found in that attitude by a belated letter-carrier. "What is the matter?" the postman asked. "What, indeed?" stammered the peasant, "for the devil has just gone by on a windmill; and God have mercy upon me!"

THE Indian troops who went to Suakim are not likely to have enjoyed their picnic too intensely, and it will be just as well to see they have no cause for removable complaint. At present, says the Lahore paper, grievances of this description do exist. An Indian infantry soldier in Egypt gets his full pay, free rations, and batta. A sowar gets Rs. 7 less than his full pay, free rations, and no batta. The deduction of Rs. 7 is supposed to pay for the feed of his horse. In most stations in India, now, the feed of a sowar's horse costs him only about Rs. 4; so, by going to Egypt, the sowar finds himself worse off by about Rs. 3 a month to begin with. This is the first penalty he pays for being engaged on field service in a foreign country. Again, a duffadar of cavalry is cut Rs. 8 a month for forage; while a trumpeter, who gets Rs. 4 a month less pay, is cut Rs. 9 a month for the same purpose. Some of the native followers draw a good deal more pay than the sowars of the native cavalry.

THE French Conservatives are bracing themselves up for the great electoral struggle in the autumn. The death of the Comte de Chambord has removed the only obstacle to a complete fusion between the two sections of the Royalist party, and there is every likelihood that a large number of Bonapartists will fight shoulder to shoulder with them against the common enemy, the Republic. The committee formed by Prince Victor in view of the coming political contest has drawn up an important declaration, which is to be published immediately. It contains a formal affirmation of Conservative principles, and recommends co-operation with the Monarchists in all cases where a joint effort of the two parties promises to result in a Republican defeat. The Prince, though entirely approving of its terms, has not signed the declaration, which is a flat negation of his father's political creed. Prince Jerome will no doubt advise his adherents to side with the Republicans against the Orleanist candidates, as he did on the occasion of the Paris municipal elections some time ago.

THE *Daily Telegraph's* special correspondent gives an interesting explanation of the very slow rate of march of Graham's force the other day on the road to Tamai. On Stewart's marches the men got their camels along at nearly three miles an hour; on Graham's, the pace was only one mile an hour. The cause of this, in Mr. Burleigh's opinion, was not so much the inferior gait of the Indian camels as the comparatively mealy mouths of the drivers, who did their work "very quietly and decorously," whereas the forced marches under Stewart were the result of good hard swearing. This, by the way, was not the fault of the chaplains; for the only clergyman who got through to Metammeh preached to the men one day in most effective terms against swearing; evidently his sermon went home to many hearts, but (fortunately for the rate of march) the force of habit was strong, and a quarter of an hour afterwards Mr. Burleigh heard two privates conversing earnestly about the sad state of things "in phraseology that would have amply justified a fresh discourse."

BARON HUDDLESTON, at the assizes at Worcester, complained sorely to the chief of police of being disturbed in his slumbers by the crowing of a cock, and asked whether anything could be done to stop the awaking voice. After a consultation among the officials, the neighbourhood was searched, the result being that in a pen, a few streets distant, a small bantam cock was found. The police told the owner the charge against the supposed offending bantam, and suggested that the bird should be removed, or be taken some distance away. The owner immediately took the part of the bantam, saying it never disturbed him, and that he should let it remain where it was. He had never heard it crow louder than a tomtit, and surely there was a mistake in supposing it was the disturber complained of. The officials returned to the judge's lodgings, and, to the laughable amazement of all present, it was found that the cock which had disturbed the learned baron was one which his own cook had brought with him in a hamper to be killed when wanted. It was executed before cock-crow next morning.

SOME years ago, when Lord Dufferin was Governor-General of Canada, the Dominion Government proposed that the district around the Falls should be converted into an International Park. The New York Legislature has since passed a Bill to carry out its part of this arrangement, and the Governor of the State has just approved the measure. When the scheme was first ventilated, the owners of property on the American side of the Niagara River appraised the value of their rights at the modest sum of £4,000,000. The commissioners appointed under the Bill, however, have ruled out all such claims, except where water power had so long been used as to be a prescriptive right, on the ground that Niagara belongs to the State. Ultimately the claim was reduced to something under £167,000, while a little over £286,000 will be paid for the scenic points acquired. There is consequently every prospect that it will soon be possible for visitors to Niagara to see the wonderful Falls from any point they wish, without being subjected to the extortionate charges now levied upon them. As regards the Canadian side of the river, it is already possible for the visitor to see almost all that is worth seeing without paying any tax whatever. Even such restrictions as do exist there, however, will no doubt now be soon removed.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR C. GOUGH, K. C. B., and V. C., having proceeded on privilege leave, Colonel Way (M. S. C.), Commandant, 3rd Infantry, at Jalna, is in temporary command of the Hyderabad Contingent Force.

CONSEQUENT on the departure of Lieut.-Colonel Sewell (M.S.C.), Commandant 5th Infantry, at Ellichpur, on furlough (m.c.), Captain Sorrell officiates as Commandant, Lieut. Plumer as 2nd in Command, and Lieut. Davidson as Adjutant. Lieutenant McIntyre, 8th Madras Native Infantry, has been posted to the 2nd Infantry at Hingoli as Wing Officer. Lieut. J. W. B. Meade, Adjutant, 3rd Cavalry, at Bolarum, has been appointed *pro tem.* 2nd in Command, *vice* Captain Gubbins, proceeded to Simla as Assistant Military Secretary. Captain Selfe, Commandant No. 4 Field Battery, at Bolarum, has passed the examination in Military Law, Field Fortification, and Tactics, and is now qualified for the rank of Major. Major H. C. Hamilton, 2nd in Command, 2nd Cavalry, has also passed the examination in Part II., Sec. 5, para. 150 B. A., regulations. Lieut. Orr, Adjutant, 3rd Infantry, Jalna, has been appointed officiating 2nd in Command, 1st Infantry, at Aurangabad.

THE new organisation of the Volunter Force places the corps directly under the Commander-in-Chief. As a consequence of this determination, officers commanding Volunteer Corps will in future submit their reports to the general officer commanding the district or division in which the corps is trained, and not, as hitherto, direct to the Government. Volunteer Corps are to be further assimilated to the Regular Army by the substitution of scarlet for the existing uniforms. They are also, in certain cases, to be granted a band allowance. For these latter the money, it may be added, is largely indebted to General Wilson.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned the proposal of Colonel Ross Church to form a company of Mounted Volunteers in connexion with the Guards, and have issued the necessary instructions for the supply of carbines and other arms and accoutrements. It is expected that about fifty gentlemen will join at once, and that, at no distant date, the company will muster its full strength. For the present, it has been arranged that the sergeant-instructor of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard shall put the proposed Mounted Volunteers through their drill; but early measures will be adopted for arrangements of a more permanent character. At a meeting recently held by the members of the corps, Mr. Fortune was elected Captain, and Messrs. Boygou and MacCartie Lieutenants, and it was decided to adopt the Calcutta Mounted Infantry uniform in its essentials, a committee being appointed to decide details.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 3.—The barometer is falling everywhere. The fall is greatest in Western India, reducing the anomalous high pressure and approximating to the normal distribution. South-east winds prevail in the plains of the Punjab, the north-west of the North-West Provinces, Gujerat, and Bombay; west or south-west winds over other stations. On the west coast the monsoon is approaching Cochin, Carwar, and Ratnagherry. The temperature is rising in Northern India, except in the Central Provinces, the highest reading yesterday being 111 degrees at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, and Jacobabad. The weather is cloudy in Burma and the south peninsula; it is fine elsewhere. Rain to-day:—Tounghoo, 1½ inch; Thayetmyo and Colombo, 1 inch; Simla, ½ inch. Yesterday:—Colombo, 1½ inch; Mercara and Amraoti, ½ inch.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present, Sir Frank Souter (chairman), Colonel Merewether, Mr. Geary, Captain Morland, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banajee, and Dosabhoy F. Amjee, C. S. I.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground, among others, required for the improvement lines of streets:—14·39 square yards at Packmodia-street, at the rate of Rs. 25 per square yard; and 34·99 square yards in Girgaum-road, at Rs. 15 per square yard, plus Rs. 140-1-3 as compensation for compound wall and trees standing on the ground so taken up.

ARCADES IN HORNBY-ROW.

The Council further considered an application from Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit for permission to arcade over the footpath in front of his house in Hornby-road.

Captain Morland objected to the arcade being brought to the edge of the footpath.

The Municipal Commissioner was of opinion that this would, perhaps, be the best arrangement.

Mr. Geary thought they should form some idea as to the minimum height of the arcade, otherwise the ventilation of the houses in Hornby-row would suffer. Some four or five years ago, he remembered, Dr. Cook objecting to arcades *in toto*. But on that occasion he (Mr. Geary) had stated that if the arcades were made of the height of those in Turin, there would be no complaint on the score of bad ventilation.

After the details of the proposed construction of arcades over the foot-path in Hornby-row had been discussed by the meeting, the Municipal Commissioner informed the Council that he proposed to invite the principal owners of the property along the road to consider the whole question with him.

THE FALKLAND-ROAD SEWER.

The following letter was submitted to the Council on the subject of the Falkland-road Sewer:—

BOMBAY, 15TH MAY, 1885.

To E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—"I have the honour to state that the cost of opening the road surface over the length of the Falkland-road sewer, and of restoring the same, will be Rs. 11,776, as will be seen from the accompanying detailed estimate.

I have also to request your instructions as to the mode in which you wish the preliminary investigation carried out. By the resolution of the Corporation I judge it is intended that the whole length of the arch shall be uncovered and carefully examined. If this is done in one long length (*i. e.*, 2,013 feet), the whole of the traffic from the point where Falkland-road crosses Grant-road up to its junction with Gilder-street must be stopped, and arrangements will have to be made for depositing the excavated materials so that they shall not affect the arch. If this method is adopted, it will be possible to make the detailed examination of the arch, and to report the result, and, if approved, to carry out the repairs before replacing the road surface, in which case the cost of opening the road and of replacing the materials will be as shown in the estimate. But if, on the other hand, the inconvenience to which the public will be placed by opening the whole length at one time is considered to be a bar to such an arrangement, then it will be necessary to open the road in small lengths, examine the arch, and fill in again, repeating the process until the whole length has been inspected. This will overcome the inconvenience of stopping the road, but the charge of Rs. 11,776 will have to be again incurred, when the execution of the repairs is taken in hand.—I have, &c.,

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.

Mr. Geary thought the simplest proposal was to inform the Corporation of the fact that the course recommended by them would involve an expenditure of some Rs. 12,000 on a mere survey and report, stating whether another sum of Rs. 65,000 should or should not be spent. That would be a waste of money, and would involve great inconvenience and loss of time. Such being the case, the Corporation would see whether they considered it best to proceed with the work at once and spend the whole sum of Rs. 65,000, or adopt one of the alternative proposals requiring an outlay of some Rs. 9,000.

Dr. Peterson did not think Mr. Walton was correct in saying that the resolution necessarily involved the uncovering of the whole length of the arch.

Colonel Merewether thought that an endorsement on their part of the resolution of the Corporation would involve a waste of Rs. 12,000.

After some further discussion, Mr. Geary moved that the letter from the Executive Engineer be forwarded to the Corporation, to be considered in connection with their resolution dated the 13th April, 1885.

The motion having been seconded by Colonel Merewether, was carried.

ARTWARE FOR THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

A memorandum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, dated 26th January, 1885, copy of Government Resolution No. 487, General Department, dated 11th February, 1885, giving cover to copy of joint report by Dr. MacDonald and Mr. Griffiths, regarding the annual grant from Provincial revenues for the formation of collections of specimens of the artware of the Presidency for the Victoria and Albert Museum and the School of Art. H. E. the Governor in Council is prepared to provide a sum of Rs. 10,000 in the Provincial Budget for 1885-86, and to expend that sum during the ensuing year if the Municipality will, in consideration of the great importance of the development of art industries, co-operate with Government and sanction the grant from Municipal revenues of an equal amount, thus making up the sum, Rs. 20,000, named in the joint report.

It was resolved to circulate the report among the members.

The Council then adjourned.

THE ALTERED SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

LET us suppose (says the *Economist*) that the Czar's Government, suddenly awakened to dangers of which in this country we know little, avoids the thousand and one occasions of quarrelling to which the negotiations will give rise, and fairly endeavours to make peace, that is, is content with Penj-deh, surrenders Zulficar, which the efficient though half-savage person who now rules Afghanistan thinks essential, and pledges herself to restrain her generals from aggression, what is the result to Great Britain and to India? Clearly a bad one. We acquire virtually a new frontier 500 miles to the North-west of India, and that frontier marches with the frontier of the Russian Empire. That is to say, Britain, for military purposes, and as against Russia, or any of her allies, ceases to be an island. Whenever the Government of St. Petersburg desires war with England she can, by invading Afghanistan, always have war. Whenever she desires to embarrass England she can, by threatening this invasion, always embarrass her, and compel her to keep a large army in Northern India ready for instant mobilisation. She can, in fact, affect England's action almost as certainly as Germany can affect the action of France, and almost in the same way, by preparations which may mean nothing, but may also mean a deadly menace to the honour and the safety of the country threatened. If twenty thousand Russians threaten Herat, England, however occupied, or however embarrassed, must accumulate 25,000 men at Quetta, and 25,000 more on the Indus to support them—that is, must place a third of her active army between the Indus and Candahar, entirely out of reach even of the most emergent demands from other quarters of the globe. That is not a pleasing position, and it can be made endurable only in one of two ways. Either we may keep an army on foot in the Punjab specially devoted to this one work—that is, we may pay, say, 40,000 men extra, and so remain secure; or we may in some way secure to ourselves time, and so rely upon our capacity to despatch troops from Great Britain to Kurrachee whenever required. In case of the former alternative being adopted, the burden upon the Indian Treasury will be extremely heavy. At least four millions a year must be added to the permanent military expenditure, in a country which already finds the military expenditure exceedingly onerous, and the drain of men to be drawn from England must be increased one-half. This is a nearly impossible expenditure, or if possible, would so greatly restrict works of improvement and add to taxation, and prevent works like the famine precautions, which are, strictly speaking, works of charity, that the disaffection always seething in India would be materially increased. In the event, on the other hand, of the latter alternative being accepted, it would be necessary to build great fortifications at Quetta and on the Indus, to increase the European Army in India by 10,000 men, and so to increase the Army at home, that a Reserve *Corps d' Armée* of 30,000 men could be despatched to India with certainty and speed whenever it were required, if only by what subsequently appeared a false alarm.

In practice, we all know which policy would be adopted. The British Government will run any risk and make any sudden effort, however severe, rather than keep up a vast permanent force either in India or England. The only possible course, therefore, is to secure time upon the frontier, so that the country may have fair warning, and be able to make, when needful, the great sudden efforts which are the strength of all armed democracies. To allow of this time, Afghanistan must be kept up as a buffer, and the essential condition for England is, that in the treaties to be made, everything, and especially the frontier line, should be made so clear that a serious attempt to threaten could at once be recognised. Whatever the boundary fixed, it ought to be made clear that the passage of that boundary by soldiers would be not a reason for negotiation, but a declaration of war, to be resented instantly, and only in one way. It should also be made clear that the Afghans are our protected allies, and that any attempt to interfere with them, or intrigue with them, or establish among them any dangerous influence, would equally be a recognised reason for hostilities. If this were secured, we should always have a clear month in which to send forward reinforcements and with a strong fortress at Quetta, fortresses in the Bolan and on the Khyber, and fortresses on the Indus, we might pursue our ordinary business sure that a sudden attack would be substantially impossible. A movement of the Russian Army on the Heri Rud would only draw a British *corps d' armée* to Kurrachee, and would then be fought without fighting, and without an avowed declaration of war. We should then, though at considerable expense, be as well secured as any country which borders upon Russia, and be relieved of panics, which otherwise will be constant, and will seriously impede all quite commerce, and even the ordinary work of government and legislation.

THE CLOSING OF THE DARDANELLES.

THE Varna correspondent of the *Daily News* is in a position to affirm that, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, no communications whatever have passed between the British Government and the Porte in reference to the Dardanelles. The general impression in Constantinople is that Hassan Fehmy's mission has been fruitless. His recall is owing to a suggestion from the Turkish Minister in St. Petersburg, and to the influence of the Russian Minister in Constantinople. The former telegraphed to the Porte that he had received an intimation that there would be a greater chance of an amicable arrangement of the Afghan difficulty if Hassan Fehmy were recalled, and Said Pacha, the Grand Vizier, whose sympathies are notoriously Russian, brought the necessary pressure to bear for such recall. The same opposition has probably assisted in bringing about the rejection of the proposals submitted by Hassan Fehmy. These were forwarded by him to the Porte as those which the English Government would be inclined to accept. They were considered by the Porte, and definitely rejected, and Hassan Fehmy was informed that Lord Granville regarded negotiation as useless. Meantime the Porte hesitated whether to recall Hassan Fehmy, or to ask him to submit other propositions. On Sunday last a decision was taken to direct Museurus Pacha and Hassan Fehmy Pacha to request Lord Granville to take steps for securing the execution of those articles in the Treaty of Berlin which are favourable to Turkey. Eight of these are indicated. The Ottoman delegate has made this request, and the Porte is now informed that Lord Granville has promised that when circumstances will permit, and indicate the expediency of so doing, he will support the complete execution o the treaty in question.

THE DECAY OF THE MILITARY SPIRIT IN INDIA.

THE *Spectator*, in commenting upon Sir Richard Temple's article on the armies of the native states says:—We incline to believe on the evidence that the desire for industry as opposed to adventure of any sort, with its two consequences—unfamiliarity with arms and reluctance to face hardship—is spreading over the whole country; and that we may find India thirty years hence entirely occupied, so far as our dominions are concerned, by races as peaceful as those of Bengal, and hardly more warlike than those of Indo-China. Not only has this already happened in some large districts, but it is a tendency of all peasant populations. We sometimes quote the great armies of to-day as proof of the martial character of the Continent, but the grand reason for the universality of conscription is the impossibility of gathering large armies without it. In Southern Europe in particular—in France, and Spain, and Italy—where many of the conditions of life are Indian, it would be impossible to gather an army of a hundred thousand men without the exercise of legal force, and the peasantry would be only too pleased with a total exemption from military life. The Indians are even more disposed than Southern Europeans to resign themselves to guardianship, and leave war to those who like it; and it is perfectly possible that if our rule, with its perfect order, its steady repression of military ambition, and its sharp punishments for violence, should last for two generations more, military feeling as well as military art may have died out over the continent. We know there are natives who believe this will happen, and who eagerly urged on Government plan for permitting the formation of Volunteer regiment who might keep alive the military impulse. Such natives say, and say truly, that although the emasculation of India may make the continent easier to govern, it is a serious thing to destroy the self-defensive capacity of a fifth of the human race, and to leave India—which is to Asia what Italy is to Europe—protected against invasion, whether from Northern Asia, or China, or Arabia, solely by a minute group of white foreigners, never a hundred thousand in all, who some day may become too philanthropic for their task, or may weary of the burden of Empire, or may be so attracted by the life of the American West, that they are no longer numerous enough to do the work. The absence of native help may one day, too, be of fatal importance. It is all very well for a population to be loyal, but if that loyalty springs only from a wish to be protected, as it undoubtedly does in Bengal Proper, in Pegu, and in wide provinces of Madras, loyalty will not help much to defend the Empire. "You *must* protect us from the Russians," said a native gentleman the other day, a man, too, sprung from a family of warriors, "for we have lost the power to keep them out for ourselves;" and it is not altogether pleasing to find his opinion so far confirmed by that of Sir Richard Temple. Two hundred millions of women would be hard to protect, if not hard to govern by law; and if the present fears of the experienced are correct, the next generation may see a duty similar in kind imposed upon us in India.

The worst of it is, that remedy seems at present so far off. It is not the evil, but the good of our rule which is killing out the martial characteristics of the Indian peoples. We cannot allow anarchy to spread in order that soldiers may spring up, or refuse criminal justice in order that courage may be developed through suffering. It is the national instinct to foster the industrial virtues; and we should all regard a reversion to the practice of ploughing in arms—as the Indian peasantry formerly did—as proof that we had failed in the work of civilisation. Nor can we forget that the ease in the work of government which follows universal disarming, though it may develope a spirit of oppression, may also, and in India does, make the Government tolerant, kindly, and intent rather on civil improvement than on military effort.

RUSSIAN PROJECTS IN THE CHINA SEAS.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* is indebted for the following important information to a naval officer who has just returned from a cruise in the Chinese seas:

"The constant reinforcement of the Russian East-Asian Squadron, and the appearance of several ships belonging to it in the immediate neighbourhood of the island of Quelpart, were they were observed to take soundings, aroused the suspicions of the Chinese and Japanese authorities. They have now ascertained that the Russians contemplate the occupation of Quelpart. The island in question is a strategic position of first-class importance, between China, Japan, and the Corea. It commands the Corean seaway to the commercial centres of Nagasaki, Simonoseki, Pusan, Intchou, Tchifu, Tientsin, and Riutchang. It is only 150 geographical miles from Shanghai. It would make an excellent station for the fleet of a Foreign Power. The Corean Government are not in a position to defend it. If Quelpart were once occupied by the Russians the twin islands of Tuchusima, at present the property of Japan, would inevitably share a similar fate. In 1859 an attempt made by Russian merchantmen to colonise the Tchusima Islands was frustrated by England. The common danger that would thus confront China and Japan from the projected Russian occupation of Quelpart has brought about a *rapprochement* between these two Powers, in view of providing for the safety of the Corean island. China in particular, is evidently preparing. Agriculture, trade, and industry are everywhere at a standstill, and the whole energies of the country are devoted to the military preparations now going on. Troops are being recruited, fortifications erected and army provisions stored in all directions. Many of the river mouths are closed. Japan is not idle either. Orders have been issued for the equipment of forty ships and twenty-three torpedo boats. Military manœuvres on a vast scale are now taking place, under the inspection of the Mikado, at Fukuoka. The Japanese Government are also making other preparations that point to approaching military action. Another symptom of the *rapprochement* that has thus been brought about between China and Japan is to be found in the improved prospects of an understanding between the two Governments in connection with the Corean difficulty. Nor can there be much doubt that the circumstances above mentioned contributed to render the Chinese Government desirous of concluding peace with France. Then, a fortnight ago it was reported that in case of an Anglo-Russian war England could confidently reckon upon China's alliance, which is not unlikely to have been true."

A PROCLAMATION FOR THE MAHDI.

THE Military correspondent of the *Daily News* at Dongola writes:—I telegraphed to you that two Dervishes had been captured by a patrol of Bashi-Bazouks. So it was reported at the time, but it appears it was done by the night patrol of the Egyptian cavalry near Tangasi, not far from Abouddm, opposite Merawi. These Dervishes did not deny that they had come from Metamma. They carried proclamations for the Shajiehs. The latter were reminded of their former bond of union with the tribes of Kordofan, and were told that they were to be ready to rise at a moment's notice to drive out the hated Turk, and that this would be given them shortly, as well as supplies of arms and ammunition.

The following is a translation of the proclamation:

To the Shajieh People, dwellers of the countries on the Nile about Aboudôm, Meroe, Korti, Debbah, Abougos, &c., &c.—In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most Compassionate, &c.—Thanks be to the Most High and Bountiful, unto whom be prayer and praise. Peace to believers.—We write to you to inform you that our Lord, the Apostle of Allah, the long-expected One, &c., has had cause to be displeased with you. Ye dwellers on the Nile bank, in all the districts of the Dar Shaikiyeh—we address ourselves especially to the dwellers round about Tungasi and Meroe, Aboudôm, Handack, Abouges, &c. Our Lord God's Apostle is much displeased with all of you, O ye peoples, in that ye have shown much slackness and want of zeal in his service. Nay, ye have even aided his enemies, the accursed Turks and the infidel Inglesi. Now, the Sheikhs who have permitted this will surely be punished, and that swiftly. All chastisement will be visited on their heads. Then, O people, we pity them and you too when these things shall come to pass. Have you not seen and heard how we have driven back the Inglesi from one shore of the great river to the other? Now know that we in our tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands are coming to visit you shortly. For that day prepare yourselves. If you are obedient to our Lord, you will be forgiven for past offences, for he is merciful, provided you are ready, every one of you, to gather together under our Sanjaks. In that day if you are faithful and obedient shall be given you of the spoils taken from the disobedient, and of their substance, of their oxen and camels and sheep. For their lands shall be utterly laid waste and given to the faithful. Now the time we speak of is not far distant; but where are the arms which we sent into your villages—to every village twenty fire rifles? We have heard that you have pleaded that you have been unable to obey owing to the great host of the Inglesi who dropped on your shores like locusts, and owing to the black troops of the Turks. It must be held ever in remembrance by you the ancient alliance and friendship between your tribes and ours. Your safety is assured to you, and arms shall be distributed among you.

WADY MAJUMA.
ABOU GERARD.

Faga Isaak, chief relative of Shee Sinoon, who belongs to Algeria, writes to the Mahdi:

You are a false Mahdi (forerunner). It is manifest to all men of learning that you are a wicked impostor—you are found out. Have you not been exposed. What say you? Let me, who have wisdom and learning, and are the possessor, praise be unto Allah! of great discernment and intelligence, explain to you how I know all this. You do not come from Mecca; but even so, had you been the true Mahdi, long ago would you have subdued unto yourself all territory, and kingdoms, and dominions, and powers from the far South in the Tegal Mountains, and the Shilloohs, and the Niam Niams to the North where is Algeria and Morocco, and the land of Egypt would have bowed to you, and the Egglish and the Turks and all infidels would have been cast out. But, now, what are you? A man without power even among his own Ansers. They refuse to fight for you any more, as you allow their warriors to be slain and you do not lead yourself.

and to substantial tie-bars, with red-hot rivets. The cost of a mile of single line, when iron is at £8 per ton, is £1,050; while the cost of a mile of ordinary railway, with rails weighing only 56lb. to the yard, is over £1,250. At present prices it is probable that the Barlow way is one of the cheapest that can be laid for a line of important traffic anywhere; but that it is the proper system to adopt in the case of a desert railway there is really no room to question. The patent, of course, must have long ago expired. Enough has probably been said to show in what manner a line over a desert, exposed to predatory attacks, can be most safely and effectively laid—*St. James's Gazette.*

SUMMER GOWNS.

A LADY writes in the *Standard*:—With the multiplicity of new fabrics and many-coloured materials introduced this year, shopping is a matter of serious moment, and the difficulty of choice is greatly increased by the number of seasonable novelties from which to choose. The light woollens, prepared for early Summer, will commend themselves to those who dread the variability of the English climate; cashmeres and thin cloths, in texture a trifle thicker than nun's veiling, will be the most used just now, such as Cashmire d'Ecosse, Jersey cloth, Kabul Foulé, Flexible Bunting, Serge, and that much-vaunted novelty "Canevas," so largely patronised by Frenchwomen, its rough surface giving it a very stylish appearance. Our tailors are making very pretty, neat costumes of this cloth, as it lends itself to masculine rather than feminine cut, because to be effective it must be thoroughly well finished off, even to the smallest detail. The fashion of wearing tailor-made gowns is unquestionably on the increase, their very plainness giving them a certain *cachet* which is unmistakeable. It is owing doubtless to this indefinable something about a tailor's cut which makes it so sought after from Royalty downwards. It is satisfactory to notice how, both in Paris and New York, English workmanship holds its own. For town and country wear, and dressy as well as quiet occasions nothing exceeds the suitability of a well-made, simple dress of some light woollen material, even the most inexpensive stuff gathering style from finish of cut and neatness of execution. A stylish gown is made of navy blue "canevas" cloth, the skirt composed of slanting folds draped from the right side to the left, with panel, braided in blue and black mohair braiding, graduated from the hip downwards on the right side; the bodice, short on the hips, is prettily cut away in front, with full folds arranged to hide the fastening. The collar, cuffs, and points are braided to match the panel on the skirt. An excellent effect is gained by cutting the cloth of which a gown is made in a handsome design, placing beneath it a material of a contrasting colour and then outlining the design in narrow braid. We have seen a dress in black vicuna, thus made, the skirt quite plain, with the design cut out in the manner described and outlined in narrow gold braid, the white serge laid beneath the cut-out cloth throwing up the pattern. The bodice was made with a vest and deep cuffs in the same style.

The popularity of Benzaline or Irish poplin, shadowed forth in the early Spring, is now evident. The newest colours, just off the looms, are cobra, which is a little less green than the tint known last year under the name of "serpent," and has quite a brown shade over it; a deep prune, the exact tint of a damson; a dark brown with a mulberry tinge, a pale pinkish lilac, a clay red, a true blue slate, two charming shades of fawn and three of stone, a periwinkle with a strong dash of mauve in it, several mouse tints, watercress green, and a very good *café au lait*; in black and white, a speciality being that with glossy satin on one side and plain silk poplin on the other. For afternoon and evening wear poplin is very much worn, chiefly by matrons. Moiré is another handsome material revived and combined very frequently with either satin, velvet, or plush. There is a slight departure in undyed silks of the Tussore and Cora kind, and a pretty one too. These new silks are merely the undyed fabric dotted over with tiny patterns in satin; when made up, as they should be, over the plain silk, the effect is remarkably good. Brocaded Surat silks are also new, and will be well worn. In these the ground is shot, and the brocade of a small design in the colours of the shot. Those in red and black, black and white, blue and gold, and pink and brown are being made into stylish dresses; the black and white is useful in mourning for *demi-toilette*.

Turning to washing materials for *bonâ-fide* Summer wear, the French cashmere sateens, Canadian lawns, Tussores Anglais, mimosa fibre, Pelousse Précieux, Arabian cottons, Chene muslins, and Alpaga Française, are all new and fresh looking, the last named being, perhaps, one of the most attractive in appearance; it is of almost muslin texture, but a good deal stronger, and its surface is ornamented with lines of colour in blue, pink, cardinal, brown, moss, and a number of other tints. Very pretty dresses are made of it; one with a treble scarf-like tunic, each scarf being edged with lace, arranged over a plain skirt was fresh looking; the bodice was somewhat full and confined round the waist by a sash of wide soft silk tied in deep loops at the back.

Sashes are again seen, particularly for young ladies' wear; they are usually tied at the back in large loose loops, which form a sort of back drapery, and are of soft Ottoman silk. In some instances the sashes are only about six inches wide, and when this is the case they fasten at the side. With the blouse bodices affected just now, a sash or belt is indispensable.

In some of the newest morning dresses of thin cloth, the skirt drapery is gathered on over the edge of jacket-bodice, and opens over a plain front panel with a kilting at foot; in others the accordeon skirt is still adhered to, with or without a short tunic above it. A pretty gown of check tweed is made with a narrow kilted skirt to the waist, with full back drapery, the bodice having four small points in front. The "dress" overjacket for outdoor wear is modelled after the fashion of a gentleman's dress coat, hence its name, and is made of plain cloth of one of the colours used in the check of the dress. It is intended to be worn open showing the front of the bodice, but is provided with buttons to close it in damp or cold weather. This custume is, in appearance, one of the most stylish of this season's introductions.

Soft cream-coloured materials are being prepared by the leading *modistes* for Summer dresses. A cream serge of very fine texture may be described. It was made with a square jacket, fastened over a full plastron with antique silver agrafes; the trimming consisted of a mixed cream and silver braid, used on both dress and jacket, and a wide cream sash of soft silk, which was draped round the hips and fell in large artistically arranged loops behind. The drapery on the skirt opened at one side over a handsomely-braided panel, which was caught together with silver ornaments corresponding with those on the jacket, a high pointed-crown cream straw hat simply trimmed with large bows of soft silk in the same colour, was intended for wear with this ladylike dress.

In lawn tennis costumes there are some decided novelties. "The Milkmaid's Frock" is likely to become deservedly popular, as it is not only original, but well suited to the purpose for which it is intended. It can be made in washing materials, but for present wear is composed of a fine all-wool fabric of English manufacture in various colours, and is both plain and striped, the skirt being of the striped material, and the bodice and tunic drapery of the plain; on the left side this drapery is drawn up, through two loops of cord, almost to the waist, and in order to carry out the title of the dress, and imitate as closely as possible the milkmaid's turned-up gown with the lining showing—as in the case when the dress is pulled through the placket holes—the tunic is faced with the striped material; a pocket is added on the right side for holding tennis balls; the bodice is made either plain, laced in front, and the striped stuff arranged as a fichu round the shoulders, with the ends tucked beneath the lacing and appearing in points beneath the pointed bodice, or else with a blouse set in to a yoke body and belted round the waist, the blouse being turned under a little below the belt. The last style is becoming to a very slight figure. In general effect this gown is remarkably good, but somewhat difficult to describe without being too technical. Another new and stylish tennis dress is made in fine white flannel, or serge, its only trimming being close rows of stitching in coarse blue or red ingrained cotton; the full blouse bodice and tunic are in one, secured at the waist by a band of the stitched material; the plain skirt is made full enough to allow of perfect freedom of action, the fulness arranged chiefly at the back; the stitching is done in stripes, equal distances apart, each stripe consisting of seven or nine rows of coarse stitching set close together; the workmanship is on the material itself, not on extra pieces laid on, thus giving great lightness, a *sine qua non* in a tennis costume; the bodice has a turned-back collar and cuffs, stitched to match the skirt.

Tea-gowns are, if that were possible, to be more elaborate than ever, made of the richest materials and trimmed with quantities of expensive lace. One of the newest kinds is made of that thick brocaded silk which was the delight of our great grandmothers; the colour a delicate grey, with shaded red flowers on it, which look more like the work of a choice flower-painter than as if off the loom. The loose fronts are lined with red satin, and open over a petticoat with cream lace. Tulle, net gauze, and tartan are as much used as ever for evening wear, and will continue to be this season the favourite form of ball dress for young ladies. For more matronly dresses for evening wear, the most expensive and rich fabrics are employed—moiré, Bengaline, velvet, and brocades of all kinds.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF THE HAWAIIANS.

THE death of Emma, Queen Dowager of the Sandwich Islands, has removed from the scene a personage who played an interesting and beneficial part in the history of her country. Although Queen Emma failed on two successive occasions to obtain the throne vacated by the death of her husband, Kamehameha IV., and had for political reasons resolved to dwell in retirement, the fact that she lived at a peculiarly important crisis of Hawaiian fortunes will alone suffice to rescue her name from oblivion. In England, where she was for some months a familiar figure, her accession to the throne would probably have been regarded at the time with feelings of satisfaction. The choice of the Sandwich Islanders, however, prevented her election, and it was felt that English duties would best be fulfilled by ratifying their decision. The personal qualities of Queen Emma were probably less answerable for this result than the strong prejudices which the Hawaiians—in common, it must be confessed, with most nations, whether civilised or or not—entertain for certain rules of descent which they reckon, contrary to our custom, from the maternal side. Queen Emma was partly American, and while no doubt she inherited many advantages of a personal character from that fact, it certainly militated against her social position in the eyes of the Islanders. Her early death is scarcely, therefore, an event of any political moment, although to be regretted from the consistently moral and civilised influence which she exercised. Hawaii has perhaps imbibed the customs of an alien civilisation more readily than any other district which we know to have come into sudden contact with it, and although there are *primâ facie* grounds for regarding the event with satisfaction, they are not unmixed with considerations which are distinctly saddening. The intercourse between the highly civilised races of Europe and the primitive people whom we call savages is, indeed, one of the most complex problems with which practical morality can be called on to deal. It is very much the case of admitting the restored blind to the full glare of sunlight. They may and must feel the delight of a new and great possession, but they are nevertheless dazzled and bewildered by the sudden change. More than this, in the case of actual contact of races, there are debasing circumstances which are distinctly peculiar to it. Our civilisation is a sun with many and large spots upon it. We may flatter ourselves on reading the reports and statistics of our hard working religious societies that the paths of virtue are those which are principally presented to the view of the savage, as we call him, but stern experience in reality declines to endorse this view. There are no statistics, and comparatively little knowledge, about the corrupting influences which are daily encountered by the Hawaiians and their fellows in their intercourse with Europeans. Nevertheless it is with these influences that we must principally reckon if we would justify in practice the high mission which, as a nation, we assume in theory to be ours. With regard to the Sandwich Islands, we are met, in spite of all our efforts, with the same sad story of a fine race rapidly decreasing under the influences of alien habits. That there is any immediate solution of the problem we do not venture to say. The death of one of the most intelligent pioneers of better things, however, necessarily recalls these facts to view.—*Morning Post.*

DEATH OF FERDINAND HILLER.

THE composer, Ferdinand Hiller, has died at Cologne. In him (says the *Standard*) the world of music has lost one of its most distinguished ornaments, a man who, during a long and honourable career, had been eminent turn by turn as pianist, composer, conductor, and finally as chief of a music school which, under his direction, became one of the most famous in Germany. Born, like Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, and so many illustrious musicians (at least among those who have adorned the present century) of Jewish parents, Hiller, like them, was a severe eclectic, and such was his surrounding, and such his faculty of assimilation, that, without any marked originality of his own, he could scarcely help undergoing the influence, one after another, of a number of different composers. His parents, who were in prosperous circumstances, lived at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where Ferdinand was born in the year 1811. His musical talent manifested itself at an early age, and after he had studied the violin for a time under a local professor, he was accepted as a pupil by one of the greatest pianists of the day, John Nepomuk Hummel. With Hummel he went, in his seventeenth year, to Vienna, and here was taken by his master to see Beethoven—then in his last illness, and almost on the point of death. Of his interview with the great composer Hiller has left an interesting account in his collection of musical anecdotes called *Aus dem Tonleben*. From Vienna he returned to Frankfort, where he remained a few months, and then started for Paris—at that time the musical centre of the whole world. At Paris he remained seven years, with Cherubini, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Berlioz, Chopin, and Heine for his intimate friends. Here he played in public—probably introducing it for the first time—Beethoven's great Concerto in E flat, the so-called "Emperor." Here, too, towards the end of his stay, he held those delightful "conversations with Rossini" which he afterwards published in a volume, and which certainly throw more light on the incidents of Rossini's life, his views of the musical art, and his manner of working, than do many of his formal biographies. Mendelssohn was another great composer with whom Hiller was fully in sympathy; and if he was indebted to Rossini for the opportunity of bringing out at Milan his opera of Romilda, he owed to Mendelssohn the production at Leipsic of his oratorio on the subject of the *Destruction of Jerusalem*. The former of these works met with no success; but the latter made the tour of Continental Europe. Hiller composed, moreover, for the piano, for the string quartet, and for the orchestra, and probably no work of his is better known in England than his Pianoforte Concerto in F sharp minor. His chief aversion was the music of Wagner.

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller s particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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